The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XI. QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896. No. 30.

Garden Seeds

(Flower and Vegetable.)

Try Clark's Sarsaparilla

As a Spring Medicine.

FOR SALE BY

CreamerBros

Druggists and Stationers.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

OFFICE OF

J. P. CREAMER, V.S.

S. H. Caswell & Co.,

BANKERS,

Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Correspondents;
MOLSON'S BANK, Winnipeg.
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, Toronto.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station - - Assa

CITY MEAT MARKET

Scott & Johnston,

(Successors to W. H. Bell.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Butchers

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY,

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station. Assa

J. H. MacCaul

General Insurance Agent,

DEALER IN HARD AND SOFT ... COAL ...

Fresh Mined Blacksmith COAL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
—AND—
EASTERN LUMBER
—OF—
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

N.B.—HAVE A LOOK AT MY SIDING, SHEETING BOARDS AND SHIP-LAP ..AT..

$16 per Thousand.

THE LEADING SHOE STORE IN TOWN.

G. M. BAILEY,

DEALER IN

LEATHER (Wholesale or Retail), HEMP, KNIVES and FURNISHINGS, SHOE LACES (Porpoise), PEGS, SHOE POLISH (Liquid and Paste), Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING LEATHER AND RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Remember the place, Opposite the C. P. R. Depot, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

GOPHER POISON CAN BE OBTAINed at Creamer's drug store free. 28tf

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL and BUSINESS 50c yly

BY-LAW No. 229, OF 1896.

WHEREAS, by "The Municipal Ordinance," being ordinance No. 8, of of 1894, the Northwest Territories, the councils of municipalities are empowered to pass by-laws for appointing poundkeepers and regulating their duties, remuneration fees and charges, and the security to be given by them for the performance of such duties, and for providing pounds, and for restraining and regulating the running at large or trespassing of animals and providing for impounding them, and causing them to be sold in case they are not claimed within a reasonable time, or in case the damages, fees or expenses are not paid, and for the appraisement of damages, and for determining the compensation to be allowed for services rendered in carrying out the provisions of any by-law with respect to animals impounded or distrained and detained in possession of the distrainor,

THEREFORE be it enacted a by-law of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, and it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. In the construction of this by-law the word "animal" shall mean any horse, mule, jack, cattle, sheep, goat, pig or domesticated fowl.

2. No animal, after the passing of this by-law, shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of said municipality between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of November, inclusive.

3. The owner or occupier of any lands within the said municipality may, between the fifteenth day of May and the fifteenth day of November, inclusive, in each year distrain all animals doing damage upon his cultivated lands or stacks of grain or hay.

4. Such distress shall be made at any time before such animals doing damage as aforesaid escape from said lands or while followed and kept in sight by the person sustaining such damage, or by any person being on the lands at the time such damage was done and without regard to the sufficiency of the fence upon such lands.

5. When any such distress is made the distrainor may keep and properly feed such animals in some secure place, other than a public pound, until his damages are appraised, as hereinafter provided for, or may drive the same to the nearest public pound.

6. If such animals are impounded in a public pound before appraisement of damages, the distrainor shall, at the time of such impounding, notify the poundkeeper to whom such animals are delivered what damages, if any, are claimed.

7. As soon as practicable after such distress the distrainor shall notify the owner of the animal or animals so distrained (if known to the distrainor) of such distress, the number and description of animals distrained and the amount of damages claimed, and if such owner does not within twelve (12) hours after receiving such notice pay the damages claimed by the distrainor, or if the owner of such animals is unknown to the distrainor, the latter shall within forty-eight (48) hours after such distress (unless the same is made on a Sunday, in which case before the Wednesday morning thereafter) give notice to an appraiser to appraise the damages.

8. The appraiser shall be entitled for appraisal to the fees set forth in the schedule hereto as appraisers' fees, and he shall immediately upon receipt of such notice and upon payment of his fees, which payment shall be made in the first instance by the distrainor, but may in the discretion of the appraiser be allowed to either party, proceed to the place where such damage is alleged to have been done and shall view the same, and he may take the evidence of any person or persons necessary to enable him to ascertain the extent of such damage, and for this purpose the appraisers hereinafter appointed and their successors in office, are hereby empowered to administer an oath to every such witness.

9. The appraiser shall ascertain and certify under his hand the amount of such damage, and shall also, in such certificate, specify the amount of his fees, with particulars as to how the same are made up and whether or not such fees are to be allowed to the distrainor, and shall deliver such certificate to the distrainor.

10. The distrainor, unless the amount of such damages and costs as set forth in the appraiser's certificate is paid within the twenty-four hours after such appraisal, shall cause the animals so distrained to be put in the nearest public pound, and shall at the same time deliver to the poundkeeper to whom the said animals are delivered, the appraiser's certificate; or, if such animals have already been impounded, shall immediately upon receipt of such certificate deliver the same to such poundkeeper.

11. The animals so impounded shall remain in such pound for the period of ten days, unless the certified damages and all other fees, costs and charges allowed by this by-law are sooner paid.

12. At the expiration of the period mentioned in the preceding section, the poundkeeper with whom such animals have been impounded shall, unless said period expires on a Sunday, in which case on the Monday following, take and deliver said animals, or cause the same to be taken and delivered to the poundkeeper of pound No. (1), and the same shall be received by the keeper of said pound, and the pundkeeper so delivering said animals shall be entitled therefore to the fees allowed in the schedule of fees hereto for so doing.

13. The keeper of pound No. (1) shall, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the Saturday following the delivery to him of such animals, sell, or cause to be sold, by public auction, so many of said animals as may be necessary to pay all damages and charges against the same.

14. The keeper of pound No. (1) shall, out of the proceeds of such sale, pay the legal charges of the poundkeeper by whom such animals have been delivered to him, and shall deduct his own fees and afterwards pay to the distrainor the damages and fees awarded to him by the appraiser and shall take receipts therefor.

15. The balance of the proceeds of such sale shall be, immediately after the payments mentioned in the preceding section hereof, paid in to the Treasurer of the municipality, and said poundkeeper shall, at the same time, make a return to the said Treasurer showing all such payments and deductions, giving particulars as to how the same are made up, an accurate description of the animals so sold, the name of the purchaser and the price for which each animal was sold, and shall attach thereto, as part of his said return, the appraiser's certificate and the receipts for payments made by him as hereinbefore provided for.

16. If, within one year from the date of such sale, the owner of such animals shall make application for such balance and file with the Treasurer a statuotry declaration that he is the owner of the animal or animals so sold, the said balance shall thereupon forthwith be paid out to him by such Treasurer, but if no such application be made, such balance shall, at the expiration of said period, be paid in to the general fund of the municipality.

17. The owner of any animal sold at any pound sale may, within ninety days from the date of such sale, redeem such animal from the purchaser of said sale by paying to him the purchase price thereof together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the date of such sale, but after the expiration of the said period of ninety days, the title of such purchaser shall become absolute.

18. No bull or stallion of one year old or upwards, shall be permitted to run at large within the limits of said municipality at any time, and any person who finds any such bull or stallion running at large may capture and impound the same whether it shall be doing damage or not, and the captor of such bull or stallion shall be entitled to the sum of $5.00 for each such bull or stallion so impounded if the same shall not have been doing damage, or to any damages which be allowed or appraised under the provisions of this by-law, and the like proceedings shall be had and taken in respect to such bull or stallion as herein provides for animals distrained doing damage.

19. Each and every poundkeeper appointed by this by-law, and their successors in office, shall furnish bonds to the municipality in the sum of $200.00 for the due performance of his duties as poundkeeper.

20. It shall be the duty of each poundkeeper to receive all animals delivered to him to be impounded under the provisions of this by-law, and he shall provide a suitable pound and shall keep and properly feed and care for such animals therein. He shall, also, within twenty-four (24) hours after receipt by him of such animals, post up at his pound and at three of the most conspicuous places in the pound district wherein his pound is situate, a notice giving a full and accurate description of each animal impounded, and the place where and time when such animals are to be sold, and shall also deliver a copy of such notice to the clerk of the municipality, and said clerk shall thereupon post up said notice in his office.

21. The owner of such animals or any other person or persons who unlawfully takes such animals after being distrained out of the possession or custody of the person making such distress, or of the poundkeeper or any other person or persons in whose custody or possession the same shall lawfully be, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding $40.00, and to be ordered to pay double the amount of damages certified to by the appraiser to the person to whom the same may be or have been awarded by such appraiser, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, the same may be levied by distsess and sale of the goods of the person so convicted, and in default of payment or distress to imprisonment to any term not exceeding thirty days.

22. The following are the pounds and pound districts established and the poundkeepers appointed by this by-law:

No. 1—Within the limits of the Town of Qu'Appelle, as set forth in Section 2, of By-Law 230, William Miller, keeper.

No. 2—Pound situate on Section 10, Township 16, Range 14, Pound district comprising Townships 14, 15 and 16, Range 14, George Bingham, keeper.

No. 3—Pound situate on Section 22, Township 17, Range 14, pound district comprising Township 17, in Range 14, Thomas Bunn, keeper.

No. 4—Pound to be Pound No. 1, keeper, William Miller, pound district to comprise all that portion of Township 18, Range 14, not included in Pound District No. 1.

No. 5—Pound situate on Section 16, Township 19, Range 14, district to comprise Township 19, Range 14, A. M. Dale, keeper.

No. 6—Pound situate on Section 22-19-15, district to comprise all that portion of Township 20, Range 15, south of the Indian Reserve, and the whole of Township 19, Range 15, William Pinder, keeper.

No. 7—Pound situate on Section 28 18 15, district to comprise (N. ½) Township 18, Range 15, F. C. Whiting, keeper.

No. 8—Pound situate on Section 34-18-15, district to comprise N. ½ 17 and S. ½ 18-15, Isaac Hardy, keeper.

No. 9—Pound situate on Section 4-17-15, district to comprise S. ½ 17 and all of 16-15, Donald Fraser, keeper.

No. 10—Pound situate on Section 16 16-16, district to comprise 14-15 and S. ½ 16-16, Robert W. Elliott, keeper.

No. 11—Pound situate on Section 4-17-16, district to comprise N. ½ 16 and S. ½ 17-16, W. Brown, keeper.

No. 12—Pound situate on Section 34-17-16, district to comprise N. ½ 17, and S. ½ 18-16, K. Mott, keeper.

No. 13—Pound situate on Section 34-18-16, district to comprise N. ½ 18-16, W. Bird, keeper.

No. 14—Pound situate on Section 22-19-16, district to comprise 19-16, Josephus Gray, keeper.

No. 15—Pound situate on Section 10-20-16, district to comprise all that part of Township 20, Range 16, lying south of the Indian Reserve, William Owens, keeper.

23. The appraisers appointed under this by-law are:

For Pound District No. 1—James McEwen.
" " No. 2—Colen McLean.
" " No. 3—B. S. Ross.
" " No. 4—J. R. Brown.
" " No. 5—Joseph Craig.
" " No. 6—Joseph T. Craig.
" " No. 7—A. T. Whiting.
" " No. 8—George Spencer.
" " No. 9—D. Stewart.
" " No. 10—Gordon Elliott.
" " No. 11—James Hicks.
" " No. 12—J. Cowan, Sr.
" " No. 13—James Smith.
" " No. 14—James Smith.
" " No. 15—Thomas Dingwall.

and each of such appraisers and their successors in office shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace to faithfully perform their duties as such appraisers.

24. The following fees, and the fee of $5, allowed to the captor of a bull or stallion, as provided by section 18, and no other, are allowed by this by-law:

To the owner or occupier of land or stacks of grain or hay injured for driving and delivering the animals distrained to the poundkeeper, his reasonable expenses.

To the poundkeeper for keeping, feeding and caring for each stallion or bull, 50c per diem. For every other horse, mule or jack or head of cattle or swine, 25c per diem. For every sheep goat or domestic fowl, 10c per diem. The actual cost of newspaper advertisement when incurred. For delivering notices of sale, $1, and 5c per mile each way necessarily travelled in delivering the same to clerk, and 50c for selling each animal and applying proceeds of sale according to the provisions of this by-law. For delivering animals to keeper of pound No. 1, his reasonable expenses.

To the appraiser for making his appraisal and preparing and delivering his certificate, $1, and also 5c per mile for each mile necessarily travelled for the purpose of making such appraisal, both going to and returning from the place where such damage was done.

25. The provisions of this by-law, except in so far as may be necessary for the working thereof, shall not apply to the portion of the townsite of Qu'Appelle bounded on the north by Seventh avenue, on the south by Twelfth avenue, and on the east by Albany street, and on the west by Chatham street, as shown on the plan of the said townsite, as made by L. A. Hamilton, D.L.S., dated the 6th day of February, 1883, and registered in the Land Titles office for the Assiniboia Land Registration district at Regina, or to the streets and avenues forming such boundaries.

26. By-law No. 112, No. 140, No. 163, No. 175, No. 183 are hereby repealed.

First, second and third reading of this by-law on Thursday, the 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

J. DOOLITTLE, Clerk. WILLIAM HENLEY, Reeve.

Now is the Time To Buy a New Hat

I have them in all the Leading Styles for MEN, BOYS and GIRLS. Also, a fine assortment of Spring Caps, Cheaper than ever. Come and have a look at them.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP.

J. A. Lidgate, DEALER IN Lumber Shingles Lath, Doors Windows Mouldings, Building Paper, Etc., —AT— Lowest Prices

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

J. FISHER, Proprietor.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T.

In this hotel the travelling public will find all the conveniences that are necessary to make their's a life worth living.

Luxuriantly Furnished Bed Rooms. Cuisine Unsurpassed, Large and Well Lighted Sample Rooms.

RATES. . . . $1.50 PER DAY

Headquarters for Two Daily Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.

C. BABBIT, AGENT FOR THE NEW SINGER VIBRATOR Sewing Machine.

ALSO, FOR THE Genuine Sperm Sewing Machine and Gun Oil,

Watchmaker & Jeweler

WILL HAVE IN Full Supply of Clocks, Etc,

Guns, Etc., Repaired at Shortest Notice.

GIVE ME A CALL

Burn Half

the coal and wood you now use by purchasing the LYONS' FUEL SAVER AND HEAT RADIATOR. Saves at least Forty per cent of Fuel. A perfect heat arrestor and protector from fire. The only radiator with return fire on the market, covered by patent. Why burn two loads when one will give same heat?

Testimonials and proofs of claims from local agent.

A. H. B. SPERLING, Qu'Appelle Station.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by C. E. Carthew, under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St, Paul St., Montreal.

OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

$5 REWARD!

STRAYED FROM QU'APPELLE STAtion, one bay filly, two years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, and a few white hairs on the other hind foot. Apply to C. G. BOOTH, at Caswell's store. 30tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—S. E. ¼ 30-19-15 WEST 2nd; 50 acres under cultivation. Apply to
28-30 GEORGE BALL, Carberry, Man.

WANTED—5,000 lbs. butter; also 25 tons hay for sale cheap. D. J. CANTELON, Lorlie P.O 30-33

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, May 7, 1896.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Toronto is to have a Dominion exhibition in 1897.

The race meeting of the Ontario Jockey club takes place in Toronto on May 23rd.

The license commissioners of Hamilton refuse to make any reduction in the number of licenses.

Mrs. Bell, of Ottawa, for cruelty to her grandchildren, got life imprisonment at the assizes at that place.

The Presbyterian church of Northumberland county, was struck by lightning and destroyed; loss $6,500.

Frank Falls, brother of H. M. Falls, of Northway, Anderson and Falls, Simcoe, committed suicide by hanging and shooting himself in his father's barn.

Henry Collins, a farmer who was on his way from Blyth to Sault Ste. Marie, was swindled out of $195 at the Union station, Toronto, by two confidence men who used an old freight bill and check game to catch his money.

Luke Doyle, aged 13, of Camden, about two weeks ago, while learning a calf to drink, was bitten on the thumb by the animal. About a week later blood poisoning set in, and notwithstanding all that medical skill could devise, he died.

James Stephenson, ex-superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway, was presented the other evening with a small carved cabinet containing a check for two thousand dollars, the proceeds of subscriptions by Grand Trunk employees of all grades, as a testimonial of esteem. An illuminated address accompanied the gift.

Last August, Police Magistrate Denison of Toronto, convicted Bandmaster Bayley, of the Queen's Own band, of infringing the Lord's Day act by holding band concerts on the island on Sundays. The conviction was made with a view to having the point settled by the superior court, and was quashed the other morning by the divisional court. Chief Justice Armour said if the conviction were sustained, any church organist could be fined for infringing the act.

Following is the Toronto Evening Telegram's special cable, dated London, April 18: "It is understood to-day that the government has yielded to the persistent opposition displayed towards the cattle disease bill and will not further press it. It is known the idea of passing it has been abandoned at least for this year. The bill which was introduced by the president of the board of agriculture was to make the present law which temporarily excludes foreign cattle from British ports a permanent measure."

A life insurance company, of Toronto, which does a large business in church loans, is pressing for repayment in the case of some Toronto churches. It has a claim of $3,000 on Bond street church. The indebtedness was incurred when the church was in most prosperous circumstances, under the ministration of Dr. Wild. The church is now anything but prosperous, meeting its obligations with difficulty. The present pastor Dr. Sims, who has had a hard time since Dr. Wild's resignation, and he may be driven to resign by the new difficulty.

James Deans, an old gentleman, nearly 80 years of age, was instantly killed at the Grand Trunk station, Galt, Ont. The old gentleman, who was very deaf, was crossing the track at the station, when a car which was being shunted, struck him. The wheels passed over his neck, completely severing the head from the body. Before the car reached him, some bystanders, too far away to save him, tried to warn the unfortunate man of his danger, but he did not hear them. Deans was one of the oldest residents of that neighborhood, and had been active in Liberal politics for over half a century.

FITZSIMMONS SHOCKED.

His Pet Lion "Nero" Is Now Dead and Bob is Badly Burned.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, Robert Fitzsimmons, prize fighter, came within an inch of being electrocuted. As it was, his pet lion, "Nero," was killed, and Fitz was severely shocked and quite seriously burned. On account of the extremely warm weather the lion was taken to the roof of Rumsey's gymnasium, on Erie street, where he was chained up. Shortly after midnight Fitz, accompanied by Ernest Roeber, wrestler, and Louis Robertson, an attache of the gymnasium, went up on the roof to see the animal. On reaching the roof Fitz called to the lion, which upon hearing his master's voice, sprang forward to the length of his chain and over some electric light wires. Showers of sparks quickly followed at the contact of the chain with the wires. The lion received a shock and again jumped towards Fritz, who sprang back against the wall of the adjoining building. The lion sprang past him, drawing the chain tight around the pugilist's thigh, who cringed under the severe shock. In his agony the lion leaped over the edge of the roof and hung by the neck. Fitz was pulled from under the chain and removed to the hotel. There is a burn across his thigh and a small burn on the knuckle of the index finger of the right hand. There is visible evidence of a terrible ordeal. Fitz was in a dazed condition for over an hour. When the lion was pulled up from the side of the building, where he had been suspended, he was dead.

UNDER A SAFE.

A Contractor Sustains Serious Internal Injuries From an Accident.

W. A. White, a prominent contractor of Lindsay, Ont., met with an accident the other day that in all probability will prove fatal. While a gang of men were hoisting a safe weighing two tons up a narrow stairway by means of a pulley, the tackle head blocks gave way, letting the safe slip down with tremendous speed. White was giving orders to men from the bottom of the stairway, and before he could get out of the way in response to the cries of his men, the safe was upon him. He fell on his back in a doubled up position, the safe lying on top of him. It is said he sustained the whole weight of the safe at least three minutes, before the horrified on-lookers could realize the position of affairs. White's men inserted blocks of wood beneath the edge of the safe, and with the aid of the broken pulley, so far raised it as to allow him to be removed. A medical examination shows serious internal injuries, from which recovery is doubtful.

"Talk may be cheap," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "but the man who retains a lawyer knows differently."

GEN. MACEO'S POLICY.

He Lets the Spanish Soldiers Tire Themselves out While His Own Men Rest.

"Maceo has been taking things easy since his victory at Pinar Del Rio" writes the Journal Cuban war correspondent; "He has contented himself with giving his men and horses a rest in the hills, and letting the Spanish soldiery wear themselves out racing over the country after him. Occasionally Maceo would send out a small party to burn a plantation and engage in a skirmish just to arouse the troops to renewed action."

"This is following the policy of giving the Spanish not an hour's peace, while his own men secure abundant rest, which will tell in their favor when later in the summer they are hunting the exhausted Spanish troops from cover to cover. Maceo never relaxed his vigilence for he knew that the country is full of troops sent out to beat the bush for him by the impatient officers at Havana, who are disgusted at his refusal to fall into the ambush prepared for him by the formation of the Spanish line across the island to prevent him from leaving Pinar Del Rio province.

"Maceo has no desire to leave the province at this time, his messengers pass through that line every day carrying messages between Maceo and the generals in the east. He knows that Gomez, Lacret, Gold and others are doing very well in the east and do not need his assistance, so he could remain in Pinar Del Rio, where there is still much property to destroy and to prevent a reconstruction of the district."

Maceo said to me a few days ago: "I will take my men through that line without firing a shot when it pleases me to do so."

"How?" I asked.

The general did not answer, but one of his officers said, "He has never broken his word yet about the outcome of an operation."

The Farm Home.

Mr. Richard Waugh, of the Northwest Farmer, recently visited Arrow River and Hamiota in connection with the active farmer's institutes of those two places. In his second address at Hamiota he spoke on the farm home, the audience evidently enjoying very much what he had to say. An epitome of his speech is given by the Hamiota Hustler as follows:

"On Friday night Mr. Waugh spoke on the "Farm Home," using a copy of the Angelus, the world-famed picture by the great French artist, Millet, as a peg on which to hang the points he made, so that any one there might, the next time they saw the picture, be reminded of what he now said.

From the homes of the common people had come many of the world's greatest benefactors, and even if they were never to be heard of outside their own municipality it was the quality of the mass of the people at the base of the social pyramid that determined very much the quality of the whole and the permanent stability of a community. Each one had his own idea of what a happy home should be, but it was not fine houses and furniture and dress that made true happiness. One of the grandest word pictures of a happy home was depicted in the Cottar's Saturday Night, of Robert Burns; and that was the home of a man that earned less than half a dollar a day. The Vanderbilts, with their millions, had family jars and divorce; and this French peasant, on the picture, so poor that he had to farm with a wheelbarrow, was chosen by another great artist, as his ideal for one of the greatest pictures in the world to-day. Taking the picture as it stands, the first idea we find is worship, reverence for God and duty. The distant church bell rings and at once the work stops that worship may be given to the God of all good. The Scotch ditcher and the French potato grower are of different faiths, but God is well-pleased with both. Reverence for God in the individual, the family, the nation, lies at the foundation of all morality and true happiness.

The next feature is work. Some people blush when reminded that their fathers had once been working people. The humblest labor is honorable, and we should so look at our daily task. "It is the motive of the act that makes the acting fine.

The last and best feature on the earthward side of the picture was love. That couple praying in their potato patch were not only fellow workers, but lovers; not the style of love perhaps that is nourished on ice cream. It takes tough muscles to did potatoes all day; but their hearts are tender and true.

"The love o' love maks labor light
I'm sure you'll find it sae."

In these three features—worship, labor and love, we find the elements essential to comfort and happiness in every life, especially the life of the farm. "Plain living and high thinking" may go hand in hand and make an atmosphere in which children shall grow up and call the parents blessed. In our children we must seek to cultivate strong moral character, intelligent industry and kindly feeling; making our example the best part of our teaching. The ideal he sought to impress was within the possibility of attainment by every farmer's family and they all knew examples in practice of the virtues he protrayed. We are here laying the foundations of a future nation, and in the pioneer homes of our province the seed is being sown that shall make or mar its quality. Tramps and adventurers never built up a country and never will. It is the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race that wherever they go they are home builders, and statesmen and philantropists. Christian and infidel agree that it is in the rural homes, the humble but kindly homes of the farm, that the hope of the future lies for this and every other great nation. I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking on this subject to this institute. It is important enough to discuss the best methods for producing profitable crops and well bred stock, but the boy and girl crop is by far the most valuable we can ever raise, and we must do our utmost to produce it of such a quality that the manhood and womanhood of our young people be like our wheat crop—"A 1," and unbeaten in the world. Hard work and simple living are no bar to superior moral quality. Not a few of our pioneers are men and women of whom any nation might well be proud, and we want the next generation to be worthy of their sires.

A Big Bicycle Trust.

A Toledo, Ohio, special to the New York World says that a gigantic bicycle trust is taking shape and there is every probability of its being located in that city. The scheme originally contemplated having headquarters at Worcester, Mass. One of the largest men in the combination, a resident of Worcester, spent the past month here and has decided this is the proper place for the plant. Three of Toledo's largest concerns have already signified their intention of taking stock in the trust. Three large eastern factories are behind the Worcester man. The new concern will be capitalized at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. The combine aims to control the price of every wheel put on the American market and to that end will control the manufacture of large quantities of everything that enters into bicycle construction, including tires, wood rims and saddles.

A YOUNG LAD'S RESCUE.

CONFINED TO HIS ROOM FOR MORE THAN A YEAR.

An Intense Sufferer Through Pains in the Muscles of His Legs and Arms—Reduced Almost to a Living Skeleton.

From the Wolfville, N. S., Acadian.

Mr. T. W. Beckwith is the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Wolfville, the most important hostelry in the town, and is a man well known and esteemed throughout that section. He has a bright handsome looking son, 13 years of age, named Freddie, who is a lad of more than ordinary intelligence. It is pretty well known in Wolfville that Freddie underwent a very severe illness, though perhaps the means to which he owes his recovery is not so generally known and a statement of the case may be the means of helping some other sufferer. On the 26th of December, 1893, Freddie was taken ill and was confined to his room and his bed until March, 1894. Two different physicians were called in during his long illness. One said he had la grippe and the other that his trouble was rheumatic fever. He was troubled with severe



pains through the muscles of his legs and arms, after three or four days was obliged to take to bed, where he lay nearly all winter, suffering terribly from the pains. He became reduced almost to a skeleton and was unable to relish food of any kind. During his illness he suffered a relapse owing to trying to get up sooner than he should. Boy like he was anxious to get out and enjoy the beautiful spring sunshine and for several days was carried out and taken for a drive. This brought on the relapse. The doctor was again called in and as he continued to grow worse he was ordered once more to bed. Things then looked very dark as despite the medical care he did not get any better. At last his father decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Soon after beginning their use he began to feel better. His appetite began to return and the pains were less severe. As he continued the use of the Pink Pill he regained health and strength rapidly, and in about a month was apparently as well as ever, the only remaining symptom of his trying illness being a slight pain in the leg, which did not disappear for several months. It is over one and a half years ago since Freddie took his last pill, and in that time he has not had a recurrence of the attack. There is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him, and both the boy and his parents speak highly in their praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the medical marvel of the age. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed. They are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public are cautioned.

REFORMS IN CUBA.

A Comprehensive System of Home Rule for the Island of Cuba.

The Spanish government within the next four weeks will put into execution a comprehensive system of home rule or autonomy for the Island of Cuba. There is good reason to believe the state department at Washington has received from Madrid information to this effect. In any event it is beyond question that this important move is assured and promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly amicable nature. The law which will be put into effect was signed by the queen regent of Spain on March 15th, 1895, to be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the queen regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish Cortes, which assembles in about a month, the law will be promulgated throughout Cuba and the long expected policy of home rule for Cuba will be realized.

The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely if not entirely, from the residents of Cuba. One of these will be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former. Large powers are granted to the house of administration in the international management of public affairs, but the governor-general will continue as supreme representative of Spain on the island and will have direct charge of the military, naval and international questions. Details of the reform projects were published at the time of their adoption by the Spanish Cortes in 1895.

Baltimore May Have a Pope.

The London Chronicle publishes an interesting letter from Rome, in which the writer states that the pope still governs his great household with order and diligence, though there are stories of the occasional failure of his physical power. But neither his diplomacy or ecclesiastical policy have lost their old keenness of perception. Referring to the pope's proposed French diplomacy, the correspondent remarks that he does not believe there is a question of a pope ever making his headquarters at Avignon, though, at an undated future, there may be a pope at Baltimore, the correspondent asserts. His holiness, it appears, is now absorbed in the idea of a reunion of the Roman and Anglican churches.

Frost in California.

Recent severe frosts caused much damage to fruit in orchards in the centre of California. A dispatch from Fresno says much damage was done vineyards there, and that the frosts will cause a short raisen crop. Two thirds of the grape crop in the vicinity of Calistown was destroyed. Cherries, apricots and prunes suffered from frost in the vicinity of San Jose. Frost had a killing effect on the grape vines in the vicinity of Stockton and vineyard men declare there will not be half a crop of grapes, from neighboring counties.

TO DEFY THE BRITISH

And Strike For Freedom is Believed to be the Policy of the Boers.

The difficulty of obtaining news of the Matabele uprising increases day by day, owing to the restrictions of the authorities, but it is positively known the situation about Buluwayo has grown darker. The rebellion is so widespread that a large force of troops will be necessary to restore order. Urgent requests for troops have been made by people not directly interested in the British Chartered South Africa company, and the home government is blamed for postponing the dispatch of strong reinforcements to South Africa. The inaction of the war office is undoubtedly due to the desire of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, to avoid anything which might be construed into an attempt to coerce the South African republic, but it is pointed out that while Mr. Chamberlain holds his hands tied, the Boers are openly drilling under imported German instructors, accumulating arms and ammunition, constructing fortifications, and bringing heavy guns from Germany. The policy of President Kruger is one of delay, to avoid doing or saying anything definite until the Transvaal is in a position to defy Great Britain, and then the independence of the South African republic will be declared. The Orange Free State may be actually incorporated into the republic, and natives will everywhere be incised to rise against British rule, and an attempt be made to drive the British out of South Africa. This is the plan openly talked of among the Boers; but the home authorities seem utterly blind to the danger ahead; and the chartered company in the interests of its stockholders, is doing everything possible to suppress the truth, and the belief is growing that nothing short of a terrific disaster, such as the capture of Buluwayo, will bring the British government to its senses. It is stated that fully 15,000 Matabeles have been massed for an attack on Buluwayo, which, although placed in a fair state of defence, could not hold out against a rushing charge of native regiments. Officials of the chartered company say they have no fear that Buluwayo will be captured; but it is the over confidence, and a habit of grossly underrating the strength of an enemy, which has led to many historical disasters to British arms. There is no denying that the Matabeles have been steadily gathering together for weeks with the intention, apparently, of attacking Buluwayo. The recapture of King Lobengula's old capital from the British would be a fearful blow to "paramount power in South Africa." This is frankly admitted, and yet the available force of volunteers, etc., at Buluway, is not believed to be over 700 men. Macline guns have, it is true, been hurried to the front from the British flagship St. George. The market place has been converted into a strong laager, and the old police camp outside the town, and other points have been fortified, but it would take many men and many obstructions to withstand a living tidal wave of over 10,000 Matabeles, especially if is true they are being aided and abetted by Boer commandants.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

One Hundred Miles of the Dauphin Road to be Built this Year.

Mr. T. H. White, of Toronto, the well-known civil engineer, arrived in Winnipeg the other day, and is at the Hotel Manitoba. Mr. White has come up to locate the new Dauphin line for Messrs. Mann and McKenzie who have secured the contract for the completion of 100 miles this year. Mr. White does not know where he will start the line, but he expects to go out to Portage la Prairie in a day or two, and will start locating from somewhere in the vicinity. He does not know whether any portion of the M. & N. W. system will be used or not. That point has not yet been decided on, and from what could be learned the other evening, will not be until after Mr. White's report has been received. Mann & McKenzie have decided to begin active construction work as soon as possible. Their construction material, at least some portions of it, is being repaired in the C. P. R. shops, and will be in excellent condition when needed. Mr. D. D. Mann is at present in Montreal, and will be west in a few days. Mr. William McKenzie is visiting the stock market in London.

There are two propositions for locating the line under consideration. One is to start at Portage la Prairie, and run between the big marsh and the Indian reserve, and thence northwesterly to the town of Dauphin. The other is to start at Gladstone, at the foot of the big marsh, and run northwesterly east of the Riding Mountains to Dauphin. Several others have been suggested, but Mr. White will no doubt adhere strictly to either of the two mentioned.

There is perhaps no better known or more efficient railway engineer in Canada than Mr. White, and his selection to do the work is a good choice. Mr. White was in charge of the Soo line construction for the C. P. R., from Pasqua to Portal, two years ago, and several years ago located for the C. P. R. a line from West Selkirk across the Narrows to the Dauphin country, which runs at about right angles with the proposed Dauphin road.

The commencement of work on this new line means a lively summer for Winnipeg. Supplies will be secured there, men and teams engaged, and plenty of money spent. Including the C. P. R. railway work, this season should be the most prosperous that Winnipeg has experienced in years.

A BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

Quebec Provinces Inundated by Rising Rivers and Much Damage Done.

Floods are doing much damage in the province of Quebec to railways and factories adjacent to the various streams. At Sherbrooke the fires have been put out in a number of factories by the overflow of the St. Francis river which is running like a mill race half a mile over its banks between that place and Richmond. The tracks of the Quebec Central railway, the Maine Central and Boston and Maine are washed out in various places. The big iron bridge on the first named road at St. Anselme went down with a crash. Several residences in Sherbrooke are in danger of being washed away. Half of the town of Richmond is under water and communication is cut off from the surrounding country. Janesville, near the railway, is completely inundated. The cellars of houses in Three Rivers are flooded by the rise in the St. Lawrence. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars. The employes of the Jenckes Machine Co., at Sherbrooke, had to be taken from the building in boats the other day.

The hundred and fifty foot railway bridge over the Elchemin river at Sanstead on the Quebec Central railway, was carried off as a result of a sudden rise of water. The water rose some 25 feet.

"Papa, what is a 'walk in life?'" "It is that procession, my boy, where everybody has to run like mad, or get left."

THE SECRET TOLD.

WHY SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

IT MUST CURE—CANNOT DO ANYTHING ELSE.

Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia Lose Their Terrors Under its Influence.

The secret of the wonderfully successful results that follow the use of South American Nervine is to be found in the fact that this medicine operates directly, immediately and distinctively on the nerve centres of the system. Other medicines, because of some stimulating element they possess, will sometimes give temporary relief, but South American Nervine not alone acts more speedily on the system than perhaps any other medicine, but it acts lastingly. Science has proven, beyond any peradventure, that the life fluid finds its origin in these nerve centres. Indigestion, nervousness, a debilitated constitution, is only trifled with when the medicine used gives but passing cause for satisfaction. This is never the case with South American Nervine. It can be counted on every time to perform an effective cure.

"You don't see spring signs in this city much, do you?" "Oh, yes, crowds get bigger every day in front of bicycle show windows."

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

Sold by all druggists.

Watterson—Isn't your piano frightfully out of tune? Hostess—Oh, no; my daughter is just playing a little thing of Wagner's now.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents.

Sold by all druggists.

Western train robber—Hold up your hands! Reggie Lunnuid—Aw—go to my man, deah fellaw, he always awanges about my twavelling bills.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.

Sold by all druggists.

"Oh, I can recommend him to you, he is obliging he knows his work, he is honest." "But he stole my watch!" "Yours, too!"

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Seconds.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents.

Sold by all druggists.

Cuba's Bond's on the Market.

The New York World publishes the following: "Gold bonds of the provisional republic of Cuba, will soon be engraved. Sealed proposals for their purchase have been asked, and so the long anticipated financial move on the part of the revolutionists is actually made."

DEMON'S DEN.

Horrifying Disclosures at the Trial of Baby Farmers.

Mrs. Annie Dyer and her son-in-law, Arthur E. Palmer, the baby farmers, who were arrested at Reading a few weeks ago on the charge of infanticide, were remanded the other day in the Reading police court, pending the result of further search in the river for bodies which the police are now making. While the hearing was in progress an angry crowd gathered outside the court and indulged in menacing language towards the prisoners. The developments are horrifying the country. It has been proved that since Christmas twenty children were entrusted to Mrs. Dyer's keeping, and that only four are living. The others have vanished. Prior to Christmas many other children who had been placed in her charge disappeared. Above the door of her home was a figure of Christ, beneath which was the inscription, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Over one hundred missing infants are now connected with Mrs. Dyer. The police have consulted the higher legal authorities regarding prominent persons who have been found to be involved by giving Mrs. Dyer charge of the children. Sensational developments are probable when the case comes on for trial.

Almost a Wreck.

The steamer Algerine returned to St Johns Nfld., from the seal fishing the other day almost a wreck. The stem had been smashed, the bow sheathing carried away, and the bows had been sprung. The stem had to be lashed with wire cables and anchor chains to enable the steamer to reach home. The Algerine has been ten days making port, being unable to enter any ice. She had 400 sealskins on board. It is reported that the Vangnard has arrived at Harbor Grace with 12,000 seal skins. The Esquimaux is stuck in the ice off here with 10,000 skins. None of these trips have paid expenses. The schooner Casper Emprose, from Barbadoes, is at Trepassey. She reports that she lost galley boats, deck gear and sails in the recent gales.

A Chicago Experiment.

Last week Red Junkin Lloyd Jones announced that all bicyclists who attended Sunday morning services at Oakland music hall would have their bicycles taken care of. The result of this announcement was that a number of people who ride the wheel were present yesterday. It was the first trial in Chicago of the experiment of checking bicycles of church goers at the door of the house of worship, and the result was gratifying.

HEADACHE.

A Simple Cure.

As a sure cure for headache, whether caused by liver, stomach, kidney or nerve trouble, Burdock Blood Bitters is the most effective medicine known. It removes the cause of headache by restoring all the organs of the system to proper action and health. Doubt disappears in view of proofs like this:

"In the spring of 1891 I got a bottle of B. B. B. for my mother, who had been troubled for twenty-five years with sick headache. I got it from Mr. W. Paxton Baird, of Woodstock, N. B., who gave me two other medicines to take home and let my mother take her choice. Fortunately she chose the Burdock Blood Bitters and I returned the other bottles. She used it for three months and has had no headache since. We are sure that it was B. B. B. cured her as she took no other medicine.

Nov., 1895. J. A. Green, Hartford, N.B.

Muggins—Did you ever attend a box party at the opera? Baggins—No, I'm too fond of music.

NORWAY PINE SYRUP is a combination of healing throat and lung remedies which cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup and Sore Throat, even in the most obstinate cases.

Young Duff—I never talk about things that I do not understand. Old Duff—Really you must be the most reticent young man in the city.

WINTER COUGH, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, etc., are more quickly and easily cured by Wood's Norway Pine Syrup than by any other means.

Fogg says that to borrow ten dollars from a friend must be considered an X-raise experiment.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP cures, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Consumption if taken in time. Price 25c., all druggists.

"Ef you argifies wif er smaht man," said Uncle Eben, "you done get de wust ob it, and yoh argifies wif er fool yoh done was'e yoh time."

Glad to See Spring.

Another long cold winter is well over with all its hardships, and now we can revel in the bright weather and outdoor life. But—there'll be another winter, and we will be faced again by the problem of keeping warm without being burdened by the weight of our clothing. A fibre chamois interlining seems to give the best results as it furnishes warmth without adding weight, and is both wind and water proof.

Sun Insurance Office.
Eastern Assurance Co.
Quebec Fire Insurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company.
W. R. ALLAN,
General Agent,
Winnipeg.

ONE OF THE
BEST :: BEVERAGES
FOR WINTER USE IS
DREWRY'S
EXTRA PORTER.
It warms, invigorates and strengthens the system. Well brewed and thoroughly matured. Recommended by many physicians in preference to the imported article.
EDWARD L. DREWRY, WINNIPEG

"The Yellow Fellow"
Is the title bestowed on the Stearns by the admirers of its orange rims. In constructing the '96 Stearns we have striven to make the best bicycle producible, and if best materials, superior workmanship, unsurpassed facilities and honest effort count for anything, we have surely succeeded.
Our handsome new catalogue, which we will mail on request, is not more artistic than the wheel itself.
J. H. ASHDOWN,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
AGENT FOR MANITOBA & N.W.T.

BENNETTO & CO.,
WINNIPEG.
Importers of Photographic Materials
Agents for
ALL STYLES OF KODAKS, ETC.
Printing, Developing and Retouching for the Trade.
We deal in first class material only and give the best value for the money.

When we Read or Hear of
HULL
we naturally think of
E. B. EDDY'S Matches.

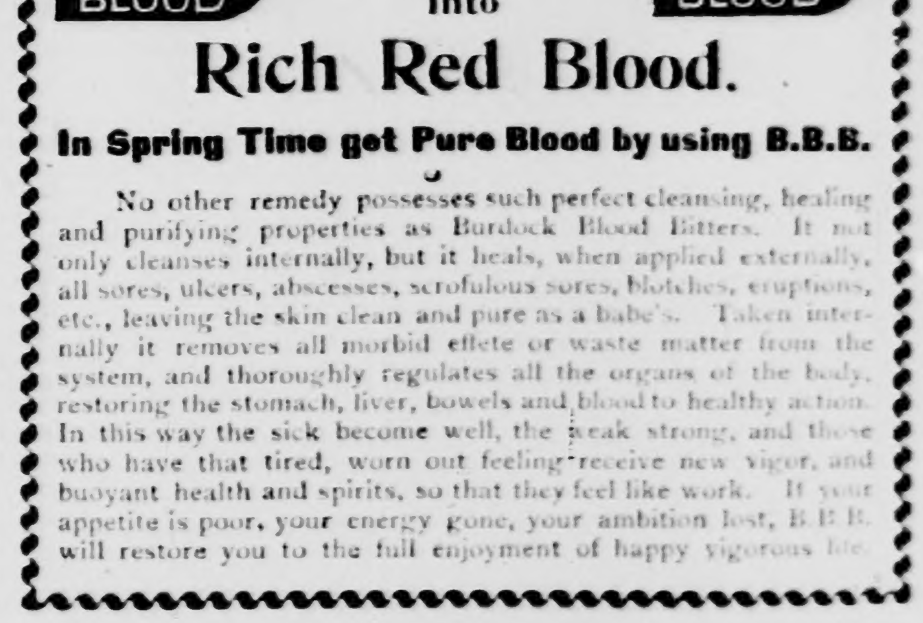
FURNITURE
SCHOOL DESKS
Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.
Write For New Catalogue
LESLIE BROS., Winnipeg, Man

Good Live AGENTS WANTED
FOR MASSEY'S MAGAZINE THE
New Canadian Monthly. Write at once for particulars to
THE MASSEY PRESS, 927 King St. W., TORONTO

ARE YOU . . .
INTERESTED IN
PLANTS AND FLOWERS?
If so, send address for Catalogue. We have the largest range of glass in Western Canada, covering 10,000 square feet. Cut Flowers and Floral Designs shipped promptly, on short notice. Cut Roses and Carnations always on hand.
FORT ROUGE GREENHOUSE CO.
F. FRANCIS, Manager.
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

GUIDE TO WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, TERRITORIES
RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP TIME TABLES, MAPS, ETC.
STOVEL'S POCKET DIRECTORY
5c.

B B B FOR THE BLOOD
B. B. B.
Turns
Bad Blood
Into
Rich Red Blood.
In Spring Time get Pure Blood by using B.B.B.
No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties as Burdock Blood Bitters. It not only cleanses internally, but it heals, when applied externally, all sores, ulcers, abscesses, scrofulous sores, blotches, eruptions, etc., leaving the skin clean and pure as a babe's. Taken internally it removes all morbid effete or waste matter from the system, and thoroughly regulates all the organs of the body, restoring the stomach, liver, bowels and blood to healthy action. In this way the sick become well, the weak strong, and those who have that tired, worn out feeling receive new vigor, and buoyant health and spirits, so that they feel like work. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.



WRITE FOR LISTS
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
381 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

NEWSY ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR OUR READERS.

Our Western Heritage the Subject of this Column, Which Will be Found Entertaining and Instructive.

A petition has been forwarded to the Manitoba government asking for the incorporation of Gretna as a town. It is signed by a majority of the residents of the town.

Rev. T. A. Teitelbaum, incumbent of Saltcoats, Assiniboia, is in Winnipeg on business connected with the Saltcoats cottage hospital, which he is establishing in the interests of the sick of Northwestern Assiniboia and in Northwestern Manitoba.

J. J. Blake, of Vancouver, formerly a member of the legal profession of that province, was on Wednesday last disbarred as a barrister and struck off the rolls as a solicitor by the Benchers of the Law Society for not handing over to a client moneys collected for her.

Dr. Kendall, of Vancouver, whose whereabouts is becoming a source of anxiety to his friends and relatives has been missing ten days. He was last seen at Westminster. He is not known to be in financial difficulties, and no reason can be assigned for his strange disappearance.

The Winnipeg city engineer has prepared plans for a steam sterilizing apparatus which will be used for disinfecting bedding and clothes after attacks of contagious diseases. The health officer has not lost sight of the necessity for this apparatus and hopes that an amount will be put in the estimates this year for its construction. Without an apparatus of this kind systematic health work is ineffective.

One of the greatest snow falls of many years struck Battleford a few days ago lasting upwards of twenty hours. About ten inches fell in the vicinity of Battleford, while to the north and east it fell to the depth of over a foot. While this fall of snow will be of great benefit to the farmers, making the land in excellent condition for seeding, it will be seriously felt by the ranchers, many of whom are short of hay.

The Slocan hotel, New Denver, BC, was destroyed by fire the other night. The fire started in the second story; the flames cutting off exits. The guests, 15 in number, had retired, but managed to escape by jumping from the windows. They lost clothing and baggage. Con. Doherty, Wm. Burns and Mary Meluske were seriously injured jumping from the third story. Others were slightly injured. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

Cattle have been mysteriously disappearing from the vicinity of Battleford during the past years and no trace could be got of any of them. A sensation was caused last week when information was laid before Major Cotton charging a wealthy rancher of killing cattle, the property of Damas Arcand, of Battleford. The evidence was strong enough to warrant the magistrate to commit him, which he did, to stand his trial at the next sitting of the court.

When the British Columbia full court met the other morning the chief justice stated that in Cranston vs. Bird the court were unanimous in setting aside the nonsuit entered by Mr. Justice Drake at the trial, and a new trial was ordered. It was held that plaintiff should be allowed to give evidence as to the statements and declarations when taken on board the Warrimoo at Honolulu. The plaintiff gets costs of the appeal and the costs of the former trial abide the event of the new trial.

Mrs. Goulet, a half-breed, recently attempted suicide in South Battleford. Her only son is addicted to liquor and periodically goes on bad sprees. This so worked on the old lady's mind that it unbalanced her and to a neighbor she said that she would rather be dead. She had locked herself in her house and taken some kind of poison, and would no doubt have soon died had not some of her neighbors, who were keeping a watch on her movements, broke into the house and administered emetics. She will survive, but is still in a precarious condition.

A small house on Prior street, Vancouver, B. C., occupied by Samuel McCool and family, was recently destroyed by fire, and a baby boy, six months old, burned to death. Both parents were absent, and a ten-year old daughter was in charge of the baby and two brothers, seven and five. The girl went out to play, and in her absence the boys made a fire in the cooking stove coal with oil. The oil, which had run over the floor, ignited, and dazed with fear the boys ran out of the house screaming, forgetful in their excitement of the baby. The house was a mass of flames when help arrived too late to rescue the child.

The Wall street New York journal says a party of English capitalists is now going over the C. P. R. with a view to making investments in the Kootenay and Cariboo mining districts, and perhaps in the cattle ranches in Alberta and Assiniboia. These people already have large interests in British Columbia and are ready to put several more millions sterling into that country. The cattle ranching business has increased most materially and has proved very profitable to capitalists and to the railroad. British Columbia perhaps is the most attractive field for British capital, both because of its climate and natural resources.

The Rossland, B. C. "Miner" announces that all the essential arrangements have been completed for the building of two new smelting plants near Rossland of very large capacity. One of these will be at some point on the Columbia river—possibly at the point where the surveyed line of the Canadian Pacific railroad strikes that stream. This point is sixteen miles northeast of Rossland, or the site may be at Robson. Anyhow it is to be on the river and on the line of the Canadian Pacific. It is to treat silver-lead and copper ores, and will draw from both the Trail Creek and Slocan districts. The company to build it is one of the strongest in the United States and already has extensive smelting and refining works.

A Mine Explosion.

The powder magazine at the Broadwater mines near Neihart, Mt., exploded the other night; seven men were killed and eighteen injured, several very seriously. This is the third serious mine accident in that state within two weeks. The accident occurred in the magazine used for thawing powder. Frank Doran was looking after the powder, and had just commenced loading the magazine when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that his candle must have ignited some powder. He was found twenty feet from the magazine in another drift, and must have seen the danger and tried to escape. The men had just finished eating their midnight lunch and were on their way back to work. Thirty of them had to pass this magazine, and it exploded as about half were past. Those in the centre are the dead and seriously wounded. The mine is badly caved in. Superintendent Cooney says there could not have been over 30 pounds of powder in the magazine at the time, as it was not customary to keep more than enough for one round of shots there. Doran leaves a wife and two children. The others are single men, most of them having lived there but a short time.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Details of the Recent Fight Between the Combatants.

The village of Corral Nuevo, in the Matanzas district has been burned by the insurgents; 16 houses and part of the local church were destroyed. There are persistent rumors that the insurgent leaders Brigaders Rego and Castillo have been removed from their commands. The splendid plantations and houses of Ochenta, and Don Justo, in the Guira Melena district, have been destroyed by the insurgents.

Further details of the fighting between the Alfonso XIII battalion and the insurgents under Maceo, at San Claudio, near the northern extremity of the military line, across the province of Pinar del Rio, shows that the Spanish gunboat Alerta, which so opportunely went to the assistance of the troops, found the latter had been compelled to retreat before an overwhelming force of 5,000 insurgents. Although the latter out numbered the men of the Alfonso XIII battalion by over ten to one, and in spite of the fact that the soldiers were led in pursuing the retreating vanguard of the enemy, into the position which almost enabled the insurgents to surround them from neighboring heights, the Spanish infantry retreated in good order, fighting stubbornly as they did so. During this retreat the government troops inflicted heavy loss upon Maceo's forces and succeeded in maintaining a formation until, after seven hour's fight, the harbor of San Claudio was reached and the troops barricaded themselves in the best possible position and determined to fight to the last. During this long and harassing retreat, the Alfonso XIII battalion only lost one officer and four men killed and had only 13 men wounded. The fire of the troops was so well delivered and the movements of the battalion were so efficiently ordered, and promptly executed that the 5,000 Cubans were unable to achieve any advantage further than compelling the greatly overmatched body of Spanish infantry to retreat in good order. Besides, it is claimed, even this retreat would not have been necessary had it not been for the Supineness of Gen. Echavaria, who was in command of a much stronger Spanish column operating in conjunction with Col. Devos, (the Alfonso XIII battalion), and in the latters' immediate neighborhood. Gens. Echavaria, Suarez and Yuclan, left Nariet, north of the line with the Alfonso XIII battalion a few days before by different roads in an attempt to engage Maceo's forces. The Alfonso XIII battalion became engaged as already detailed and should have been promptly supported by the nearest Spanish column, that of Gen. Echavaria, but the latter not only failed to support Col. Devos as promptly as he should have done, but he seems to have delayed notifying Gen. Suarez and Yclan of the location of Maceo's forces.

General Echavaria has since been relieved of his command and is now in Havana, trying to explain his inaction to the satisfaction of the captain general.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Negotiations Between Spain and Uncle Sam Not Progressing Smoothly.

It is believed at Washington that the United States negotiations with Spain about Cuba are not proceeding smoothly, and may become at any moment strained beyond the resources of diplomacy. A short time since Secretary Herbert of the navy found it desirable to communicate with Admiral Bunce, at Hampton Roads, through the medium of a telegraphic dispatch. The naval telegraph code is used almost invariably in cabling, but it is never employed in communicating with commanders in home waters, save in case where great secrecy is an essential requisite of the situation. The precise contents of the dispatch is, of course, unknown to anyone outside of Secretary Herbert and Admiral Bunce, but that it is of the utmost importance is not doubted. The Columbia, the New York and Indiana, the three most capable vessels of the fleet, are under orders to rendezvous at New York. The New Monitor, the Terror, was recently put in commission at the Brooklyn navy yard, and added to the vessels named. Together they constitute a formidable war fleet. The Columbia and New York are under orders to stop at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, the naval ammunition point for the Atlantic seaboard. An order has just gone out to purchase 500,000 tons of coal to be distributed at the naval coaling stations on the Atlantic seacoast. These things, taken singly, might be destitute of significance, but, grouped, they seem to be of serious import.

The C. P. R. Cutting Rates.

The Canadian Pacific has put in a through rate from the Atlantic seaboard points to Australia via Vancouver, which is $10 less than the Southern Pacific rate via San Francisco. The latter road has appealed to the various passenger associations throughout the country to enable it to place the American overland lines on an equality with the Canadian one in regard to these rates. The trunk line committee has signified its willingness to do so, provided the other associations do the same. The Southern Pacific has asked the chairman of the Transcontinental and the Western passenger association to afford it relief. He has replied that the trans-continental association agreement does not take jurisdiction of trans-Pacific rates, and that so far as it is concerned, the aggrieved road may make what rate it pleases. The Western Passenger association agreement covers their business but under it the roads members thereof, or any, of them may have the relief necessary to maintain equality on making proper application for it. The only difficulty in the matter is in regard to divisions of the through rate. The Southern Pacific wants divisions made on the basis of a through overland rate, $61 first class, and $58.50 second class. The western roads claim they are entitled to divisions on the basis of through overland rates of $68.75 first class, and $62.75 second class, and there the matter stands. While the dispute remains unsettled, the Canadian Pacific continues to derive benefit from its ten dollar differential.

Late Custom Changes.

The following decisions have been made by the board of customs and approved by Controller Wood: Acorns, if shelled, 5 cents per pound; acorns, not shelled, 2 cents per pound; sad irons, plated, 27 1-2 per cent.; California or silver prunes, 1 cent per pound; fluorspar, 20 per cent.; perforated paper, in sheets or rolls for use in mechanical musical instruments, 25 per cent.; In future the value at which the Austrian florin is to be taken for customs purposes shall be 40.6 cents, instead of 34 1-10 cents, as shown in the analytical index.

A TROUT LAKE TRAGEDY.

A "Wendigo" Murdered by His Companions for Their Own Safety.

John McLeod arrived the other day from the Church of England mission at Wapisco lakes, about 100 miles north of Athabasca Landing. He started from Wapisca on April 7, and came by dog train to the Landing. The winter was changeable and at times severe at Wapisca, and the snow is about two and a half feet deep. The Church of England mission in charge of Rev. C. Weaver is having the buildings considerably improved. A school, having an attendance of eight or ten children is kept by Mr. Weaver. The H. B. Co. have a small trading post at the lake, an outpost from Athabasca Landing, kept by Sam Houle. Colin Johnson, trader of the Landing, also has a trading post in charge of his brother, Sam Johnson. There are about 200 people in the settlement. The country is chiefly forest, but they grow a few potatoes and have horses and cattle. The Indian or half-breed who was killed as a "wendigo" at Trout Lake, in February last, lived at Wapisca and was well known to Mr. McLeod. His Indian name was Na-pa-nin. He was a fairly intelligent man, about 25 years of age, and lived in a house like a half-breed, and provided well for his wife and children. About the end of January, he started, apparently in good health, with his wife and children on a visit to his father, who lived at Trout Lake, about eighty miles from Wapisca. His wife reports that on the second night out he acted strangely, saying that some strange animals were about to attack him. During the remainder of the trip he acted strangely at intervals, and at such times his wife for her own safety induced him to go ahead. They reached his father's place at Trout Lake safely, and was there for twenty days, his fits of insanity becoming more frequent and violent. His body is said to have swelled considerably and his lips were very much puffed out. His wife on her return to Wapisco said that he did not become dangerous, but other persons said that he was violent and dangerous at intervals. In his lucid moments he told his friends that he did not intend to hurt anyone, but that if they considered him dangerous they had better kill him. On the day of his death he was tied hands and feet, face down, in one of the houses. His wife did not know he was to be killed and went to a neighbor's house with her baby. After a while, suspecting something, she returned to the house where her husband was. The door was attempted to be shut against her, but she placed her foot between the door and the jam and held the door open so that she heard the blow of an axe and saw blood on the floor. She was shoved away and the door shut. Four men were in the house at the time with her husband. The men were reported to have said that they tied him before he entered one of his frantic fits for their own protection, not with the intention of killing him, although the possibility had been seriously discussed. But at this time, during his frenzy, he had nearly broken loose and they feared he would get loose altogether and kill some of them. They struck four blows with an axe, about the head. The reason that an axe was used was that there is a belief amongst the Indians that a bullet will not pierce a "wendigo" or man eater. The body was burned and large trees felled over the grave to prevent the possibility of a re-appearance of the "wendigo." Some days after the death of the man the people of the settlement were terror stricken, believing that he might reappear and destroy them. His murder is justified on the ground that unless he was killed he would have killed others, and that it is the custom of the country.

DAINTINESS OF FLAVOR

Is the Quality That Brings The Highest Price, Not Nourishing Properties.

When giving evidence before the agricultural and colonization committee at Ottawa, Prof. Robertson gave his experiences at the Moose Jaw creamery to illustrate the value of cold storage. Perishable food products are not valued according to their nourishing properties, but mainly for their daintiness of flavor. The latter is the quality that brings the high price. "Daintiness of flavor," said Prof. Robertson, "is the quality that will gain for us the best class of customers at the highest prices the market will afford. It becomes necessary, therefore, to send not merely nourishing food products, but those having a dainty flavor. These need to be preserved during transportation and while waiting for a profitable demand. While I don't want to enter into any lengthy discussion this morning, on the shipment of butter and cheese, I want to show what is possible in the transportation and cold storage service, while keeping a perishable food product for what might be called a better market. Last summer, in my capacity as dairy commissioner, I ran a creamery at Moose Jaw, out in the middle of the Northwest Territories. We had a rather insufficient refrigerator at the creamery in the early part of the season; because it was not built early enough, our early made butter could not be kept as cold as it ought to have been. The market out there was exceedingly dull in June, July and August, and prices were very low, from 14 to 15 cents. I held that butter at the creamery as best we could under these rather unfavorable circumstances, it being a new venture there with respect to our refrigerator. I shipped over 500 boxes of it to Montreal before the end of August. I sold 100 boxes then in Montreal at the very top market price, which was 18 cents a pound, for the latest made butter in the lot. I put the remainder of that butter, made in May, June, July and the early part of August, into a refrigerator warehouse in Montreal. Many reasons kept me from selling that butter about November or December. Then I carried out my original intention, without saying much to anybody, thinking I would see how that butter would compare in Great Britain with other butter that had not been so treated. I shipped the June and July butter to Manchester in boxes. It was sent in a refrigerator car from Moose Jaw to Montreal, but from Montreal to Manchester it went without refrigeration, as it was winter time and quite cool. I did not play any deception on anybody. I sent it simply as Canadian creamery butter. It was complained of as being a little stale in flavor. That was because the refrigerator was not complete at first. I ordered it to be sold at once. The price, as compared with what I might have got in Montreal, is no guide, because the market might go up or down; but being sold simply on its own merits, the prices ranged from 95 up to 108 shillings a hundredweight, or an average of 100 shillings a hundredweight. I took the Grocer's Gazette, of London, England, of that date, and looked at the highest quotations of butter. The quotations there are usually a little higher than the sales, so as to attract butter to the market. On that same week the quotations in Manchester for the very finest Danish butter were from 115 to 118 shillings, so that the very best Danish butter sent in, fresh made, fetched only 10 shillings a hundredweight more than some of our butter made in June. Choicest colonial butter coming in from Australia and New Zealand was selling at from 106 to 110 shillings, or the very finest butter, coming in refrigerator compartments, fresh made, was only two shillings a hundredweight, or one half a cent a pound more than some of our butter made in June and sold in January. All I want to demonstrate is this, that in these perishable food products we can keep the quality intact without great expense, and then we can meet our competitors in the English market with quality as good as theirs. At the same time, fine Danish butter in casks was selling at from 108 to 112 shilling a hundredweight, and the finest American from 88 to 96 shillings a hundredweight."

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Scientists Claim that the Roentgen Rays Kill Diphtheria and Typhoid Germs.

Prof. I. P. Pratt and Prof. Hugh Wightman, of Chicago, announces to the world that diphtheria and typhoid germs are absolutely killed by Roentgen rays.

This statement is made without reserve. The decision was reached the other night in the laboratory when the last of the germs which had been exposed to the rays failed to show signs of life under the glass, the deadly bacilli remaining idle and inactive in the midst of the best and most tempting invitation of human tissue. Prof. Wightman prepared four new colonies of epidemic breeders, labelled as cholera, tuberculosis, hog cholera and diphtheria. They were located in tubes filled with nutriment, Prof. Pratt turned the current into the great cell and the rays were thrown into the germs of bacilli. The magic agency was allowed to work sixty-two minutes.

A critical and elaborate examination showed a great chemical change. It was evident the force had acted upon the artificial tissue. Free oxygen was made and acid created, exactly as would take place in the human body. This acid either kills the germs or puts them to sleep.

They will now be transplanted, the two physicians risking their own professional reputation by the prophecy that not one of the four groups will ever be able to recover.

They are certain of the effect on diphtheria and confident concerning the other three.

It cannot possibly be a failure, on the score of machinery or appliance. They have already proved the correctness of their theory.

LIKE SIAMESE TWINS.

Remarkable Freak of Nature Comes to Light in Ohio.

A most remarkable freak of nature has been born in Lorain, O., to Mr. and Mrs. B. McPherson. It is a child having two heads, four legs, four arms, and two complete and distinct and physical organizations. One body is perfectly formed and apparently in no respect unusual. United to this child from a point on the shoulder to nearly the top of the head is another child, with well formed arms, legs and body. Its mouth, nose, etc., are well formed, and when the mouth is open shows its tongue. Although the arms and limbs of the second child are correctly shaped, they are partially drawn up toward the body, and do not possess the life indicated in the limbs of the main child. The child takes nourishment, and its body performs all natural functions. The extra baby as yet has eaten nothing. The babies face in opposite directions, and unless the extra child is laid so as to throw its face out and give it a chance to breathe the perfect child cries as if in distress. Physicians are not yet satisfied whether the perfect child will supply its mate with nourishment or whether it will be safe to perform a surgical operation to separate the two. Mrs. McPherson is 38 years old and is the mother of five children.

A MAN WITH A GUN.

Stampeded a Church Congregation and Scared the Minister.

A crank with a gun stampeded a congregation of the First Unitarian church, Oakland, Cal., the other Sunday. He stepped out in front of the pulpit early in the service and loudly denounced religion, derided immortality and espoused Darwinism. Talking coherently, but excitedly, at first he drew no weapon, but when members of the congregation tried to reason with him and dissuade him from turning the altar into a forum, he fiercely faced his remonstrators and flourishing a revolver, dared them to lay hands on him. It was just at this point the parson stepped away by a rear door, and was only coaxed back half an hour later on the positive assurance that the man with the gun was in impenetrable durance. The prisoner gave his name as Lewis Borges, of Portland, Maine. He is undoubtedly insane.

Endorsed by Sir Van Horne.

One of the chief proposals submitted by the Immigration association to the Dominion government was that the work of Immigration should be placed in the hands of a special commission, which should be completely independent of party or other political influence. If any man in the Dominion is an authority on the needs of this country, particularly in connection with the problem of getting population, it should certainly be Sir W. C. Van Horne, who has done so much in that direction during his control of the C. P. R. Speaking of the principal needs of Canada, here is what he says: "In my opinion the most pressing needs of the country are: First a vigorous immigration policy to be carried out by a special commission."

A vigorous immigration policy, and a special commission, these are precisely the two leading planks in the platform of the association; and that they should be so strongly upheld by such an eminent authority is good evidence that the work of the association is of a practical nature.

All on Account of a Woman.

From the position of cashier and confidential clerk of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company's office at Montreal to a singer in a Parisian cafe is considerable of a change. A woman was the cause of it all. Rosario Bourdon was the unfortunate young man, who becoming fascinated with one of the ladies of the French opera, left his wife and family and an overdrawn account to the extent of several thousand dollars and sailed for France. Recently Constable Bissonnette received a cablegram from the chief of police in the French capital, saying Bourbon had been arrested at a provincial town, where in company with Mlle Marie Legendre he was earning his living singing at different cafe concerts. Bissonnette will leave at once for Paris to bring back the prisoner. Bourbon's family is well known and highly respected, and the accused was exceedingly popular in local musical circles.

Fire in Detroit.

Fire the other morning consumed the entire plant of the Michigan Beef and Provision Co., and contents, including 3,500 hides, 200 tons of tallow, 200 carcasses of beef, tools and machinery. The total loss is placed at between $85,000 and $90,000, insured for $60,000.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

A rotten cause abides no handling.

A noble cause doth ease much a grievous case.

God hath yok'd to guilt her pale tormentor—misery.

Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men.

A brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to truth.

The best hearts, Trim, are ever the bravest, replied my Uncle Toby.

The measure of choosing well is whether a man likes what he has chosen.

Even from the body's purity the mind receives a secret, sympathetic aid.

There are in business three things necessary—knowledge, temper and time.

Small are the seeds fate does unheeded sow of slight beginnings to important ends.

A madcap ruffian, and a swearing Jack, that thinks with oaths to face the matter out.

What bliss, what wealth, did e'er the world bestow on man, but cares and fears attended it.

He is not worthy of the honeycomb that shuns the hive because the bees have stings.

Weep not that the world changes—did it keep a stable, changeless course, t'were cause to weep.

And there's one rare strange virtue in their speeches, the secret of their mastery—they are short.

He that's liberal to all alike, may do a good by chance, but never out of judgment.

He who goes around about in his requests wants commonly more than he chooses to appear to want.

The brave man seeks not popular applause, nor, overpow'rd with arms, deserts his cause; unsham'd, though foil'd he does the best he can.

The tear down childhood's cheek that flows is like the dewdrop on the rose, when next the summer breeze comes by and waves the bush, the flower is dry.

But human bodies are sic fools, for a' their colleges and schools, that when nae real ills perplex them, they make enow themselves to vex them.

Horace appears in good humor while he censures, and therefore his censure has the more weight as supposed to proceed from judgment, not from passion.

Do not insult calamity; it it a barb'rous grossness to lay on the weight of scorn, where heavy misery too much already weighs men's fortunes down.

To wear long faces, just as if our Maker, the God of Goodness, was an undertaker, well pleased to wrap the soul's unlucky mien in sorrow's dismal crape or bombazine.

Stop not unthinking, every friend you meet, to spin your wordy fabric in the street; while you are emptying your colloquial pack, the fiend Lumbago jumps upon your back.

To one who had said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one should know himself."—Montreal Star.

Whatever mitigates the woes or increases the happiness of others is a just criticism of iniquity. One should not quarrel with a dog without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.—Goldsmith.

Intrepidity is an extraordinary strength of soul, which raises it above the troubles, disorders and emotions which the sight of great perils can arouse in it; by this strength heroes maintain a calm aspect and preserve their reason and liberty in the most surprising and terrible accidents.

Charity is a universal duty, which it is in every man's power sometimes to practise, since every degree of assistance given to another, upon proper motives, is an act of charity; and there is scarcely any man in such a state of imbecility as that he may not, on some occasions, benefit his neighbor.

Here's a large mouth, indeed, that spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas; talks as familiarly of lions, as maidens of thirteen do of puppy dogs. What cannoneer begot this lusty blood? He speaks plain cannon, fire, and smoke, and bounce; he gives the bastinado with his tongue.

Nothing is more certain than that our manners, our civilization, and all the good things which are connected with civilization, have, in this European world of ours, depended for ages upon two principles, and were indeed the result of both combined. I mean the spirit of a gentleman and the spirit of religion.

If we look back upon the usual course of our feelings, we shall find that we are more influenced by the frequent recurrence of objects than by their weight and importance; and that habit has more force in forming our characters than our opinions have. The mind naturally takes its tone and complexion from what it habitually contemplates.

It is a curious paradox that precisely in proportion to our own intellectual weakness will be our credulity to those mysterious powers assumed by others; and in those regions of darkness and ignorance where man can not effect even those things that are within the power of man, there we shall ever find that a blind belief in feats that are far beyond those powers has taken the deepest root in the minds of the deceived, and produced the richest harvest to the knavery of the deceiver.

There are some characters who appear to superficial observers to be full of contradiction, change and inconsistency, and yet they that are in the secret of what such persons are driving at, know that they are the very reverse of what they appear to be, and that they have one single object in view, to which they as pertinaciously adhere, through every circumstance of change, as the hound to the hare, through all her mazes and doublings. We know that a windmill is eternally at work to accomplish one end, although it shifts with every variation of the weathercock, and assumes ten different positions in a day.

RUBBER SHOES.

How They Were Made Sixty Years Ago.

To make a satisfactory purchase of a pair of rubber shoes sixty or more years ago was an undertaking requiring the accredited keenness of a "Philadelphia lawyer."

Boston, Mass. was then headquarters of the rubber trade, the largest importers being found there, where, besides supplying the regular trade the commission merchants held rubber auctions at stated seasons.

Notices sent abroad secured a full attendance of boot and shoe dealers of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all around, for "runners" were not thought of in those days of slow coaches.

Most of the rubber, and the best came then, as now, from Para, South America, or along the Amazon River, where natives procured it by tapping the trees. Clay and wooden lasts of various sizes were dipped in the cream-like liquid, the coating being dried by a dense smoke exactly as is done to-day.

When the several dippings were over, the shoes were stamped on the toes in fancy designs, more or less elaborate, taken off the lasts and stuffed full of rice hulls and hay; the tops were then sewed together with twine, or coarse thread.

Two of about the same size were tied together, and these ill-assorted pairs were packed in wooden boxes of all sizes and shapes, mostly sugar boxes, and shipped to foreign ports.

A boot and shoe dealer receiving a box would immediately consign it to the cellar of his store, where, on being opened, the stitches would be cut, the hulls and grass emptied out, together with a few scorpions and other live stock such as frequently took passage in the shoes.

The shoes were then turned wrong side out and after a thorough washing inside and out to free them of all adhering clay and dirt, were left to dry.

Then followed the tedious process of trimming and shaping them. Each one was turned over a wooden last—the one that seemed to be about the right size. If it was not sufficiently large, another would take its place. If too large, the shoe was heated and by extra exertion was often made to work down to the required capacity. Then with sharp scissors the edge was neatly trimmed and after being sponged with Japan blacking the shoe was ready for sale. Only about enough for one or two days' sales were made ready at one time, the boys working evenings preparing them.

A customer desiring to purchase a pair of No. 4's was shown a pair that were stretched over that size of last. They may have had originally, the one a round toe, the other a pointed toe; one may have had a thin, the other a thick top—but so long as they could be made to cover a certain last that fixed the size. If one of them shrunk on being removed from the last, it was heated and put on again, and possibly heated a trifle before trying it over a customer's boot. It was a common occurrence to have a customer return with a shoe, or a pair of them, that drew the feet so badly they proved worthless to him or her. If the shoes had been worn, they were generally taken back in exchange for a less expensive pair, and on being heated some, the indentations were easily worked out, so the pair was just as good as new.

Repairing and resoling rubbers was a very nice operation, requiring great skill and cleverness. The shoe was again put on a last, when the sole or part to be mended was shaved with a sharp knife until it was all fresh and adhesive, and then a similarly prepared piece of rubber was put over it, the fresh surfaces pounded together and then trimmed neatly around. The shoes being soft and easily injured, had to be frequently mended.

They tore readily, stones and sticks penetrated the soles, heat softened them, cold stiffened them, and the sun discolored them; but notwithstanding all that, every woman and child, and many a man, was obliged to wear them through the muddy, slushy, and snowy seasons; so the sales were proportionately great. Rubber overshoes sold at wholesale from 25 cents a pair upward, retailing from 50 cents to $1.25 a pair, according to their evenness of texture, their shapeliness and the elaborateness of their stamping; for the latter was a point of beauty not to be overlooked.

The dealer himself could not be sure of his goods, and the purchaser could only be guided by the dealer as he or she knew nothing of the extra stretchings, or of the mysteries of the trade, usually carried on below stairs by the apprentices, or boys, who were early taught to stretch their consciences with their goods.

Poe's Cottage at Fordham.

At the top of Fordham Hill, on the Kingsbridge Road, in the recently annexed or northern district of New York City, is a little old Dutch cottage known to fame as the home of Edgar Allan Poe during the last four years of his life. The building is a small one containing only three rooms, a porch extending along its entire front, and standing with its gable end to the street. Instead of being clap boarded, it was shingled, as was customary in the early days in which it was built, making a good specimen of the dignified little homes that dotted northern New York, but which have almost wholly disappeared before the march of modern improvements. In Poe's time the cottage was pleasantly situated on a little elevation in a large open space, with cherry trees about it. Many literary workers of his day visited him here, and mention was quite frequently made of the cosy home which Virginia Poe made, notwithstanding her limited means and contracted quarters. The surroundings have somewhat changed with passing years. The cherry trees are gone, and the neighboring houses elbow the cottage quite closely, but the poet's old home remains the same as a half century ago, aside from the neglect of recent years.

The hallway entrance leads directly to the main room of the house—a good-sized, cheerful apartment with four windows two opening on the porch. Between these stood the poet's table, at which much of his reading and editorial work was done. In the little sleeping room facing toward the street, Virginia Poe died. At the left of the little hallway is an old fashioned winding staircase to the attic above. In this low roofed room Poe had a writing table and his meager library. Here in seclusion his more ambitious work was done. The musical "Bells," the pathetic "Annabel Lee," the weird "Ulalume," and the enigmatic "Eureka," as well as some of his best fiction, were written here.—From "Shall We Preserve the Poe Cottage at Fordham" by Fred. M. Hopkins, in April Review of Reviews.

Traveling Gown.

A smart traveling gown is designed with an additional collar of tulle, which quickly may be added for an evening at the Casino. The gown is cut princess fashion, and is built of a tan covert suiting. All the seams in the skirt and bodice are outlined by a delicate tracery of iridescent beads and paillettes. The gown fastens invisibly, and the cut and fit must be perfection. On the right side of the front breadth is a cloth strap held by two fancy buttons and concealing a pocket. The fancy neck arrangement to be worn with this is built of pale green and purple tulle, accordion pleated, the green being laid over the purple, giving an almost shot effect. About the neck is simply a huge ruche of the double tulle; over the shoulders are wings of tulle in epaulet fashion, and in front is a third fan shaped wing reaching just over the bust. Coming from the neck ruche, but under the front fan, is a long scarf of the tulle dotted with paillettes. This is passed through the strap on the skirt and falls down on the skirt almost to the hem.

SIMPLE SALVE.

An old remedy for nose bleeding is to put a drop of vinegar in the ear.

Lemon juice and sugar mixed very thick is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Babies and young children dressed in white are thought by medical men to be more susceptible to colds and infectious diseases than those clad in dark, warm colors.

Neuralgia of the feet and limbs can be cured by bathing night and morning with salt and water as hot as can be borne. When taken out, rub the feet briskly with a coarse towel.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

TEN THOUSAND TROOPS NOW IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Splendid Showing Made by the Egyptian Troops—England's Newest Guns to be Used Against the Dervishes—A Letter From Conan Doyle.

The de[illegible] of the Dervishes outside of [illegible] around Tokar have drawn attention [illegible] the fact that troops from India [illegible] the [illegible] to be landed [illegible] against the Khalifa [illegible] conducted and the Soudan [illegible]. The friendly tribes in the vicinity of Suakin and Tokar are constantly harassing the Dervishes and are keeping the latter continually on the move [illegible] engagements. The scouts say that Osman Digma has retreated to Adarama and the friendly chief, Omantilita, has reoccupied the Agola districts. It is expected that the news of the defeat of the Dervishes will soon reach the Nile and have a salutary effect on the Dongola district.

There is much gratification in England at the splendid showing made by the Egyptian troops under English officers, and they are said to be becoming reliable enough to be pitted against the Dervishes with even chances of victory. Indeed, according to many of the war correspondents, the Fellaheen now appears to be equal to the Soudanese soldier. The recent defeat of the Dervishes has also had the important result of compelling Osman Digma to evacuate positions around Tokar, whence he was in the habit of making forays upon the friendly tribes, and it has apparently caused a diversion in the Dongola district, where the Dervishes have already missed the first opportunity of harassing the Anglo-Egyptian advance guard. The line of communication between Aksheh and Wady Halfa is now secure and is patrolled on all sides by friendly chiefs. A small party of Dervishes fired into the camp at Aksheh the other evening and vanished in the night immediately afterward.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Soudan. They carry a highly explosive shell ten miles and each shell is capable of disabling 500 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid firing capacity that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction. The government shell foundry has been overwhelmed with orders for the manufacture of projectiles and private contracts for 1,000,000 shells have been given out.

A. Conan Doyle, the distinguished novelist, writes to the New York Herald, from Cairo regarding the courage of the Egyptian troops, that, "One thing is certain, if the Egyptian has not developed into a soldier now, then nothing will ever make him one. He has been well used, well clad, well armed, well drilled and well watched over by a series of the best men whom England could supply, Evelyn Wood, Grenfell, Kitchener, Wodehouse, Chermside, Hunter these are among the men who have had the training of them. Have they really succeeded in stiffening that supple Oriental back? The yes or no will mean a good deal to England. There are some qualities which everyone will allow to the Fellaheen troops. They drill remarkably well. So taken were they by the mere idea of a drill in the early days of their training, that they would fall in and practice in squads of their own free will at the most unreasonable hour. Their manœuvreing is as regular as that of good British infantry, but with less swing and snap in it. Their shooting is above the average—undoubtedly better than that of their black comrades. With a spade they are about the most handy men in the world, as Kafir Dowar and Tebel-Keber would testify. Willing, obedient and orderly, they are also endowed with considerable powers of passive endurance if you do not bustle and rush them. If they could only be stiffened up to hold their rifles straight when a host of wild cat Dervishes are upon them, then they might yet carry the matter through without British help."

"Of the force of 9,000 men available for the invasion of Dongola," continues Mr. Doyle, "it may be roughly said that 5,000 are Egyptians and 4,000 blacks. The latter are strong in the very qualities in which the Fellaheen is weak, but unfortunately the reverse is equally true. The black soldier is a man of very limited intelligence, liable to get 'moythered' if he is ordered about and capable of keeping his sights up for 1,000 yards in the closest action. He has the primitive man's instinct to break ranks and to clinch. His officers in action have a hard task to keep him in hand. But he is a fine, high blood, meat eating creature, brave to the verge of ferocity, and consumed with hatred against the men with whom he is about to fight. The poor, muscular, brainless fellows, without powers of combination, have always been the favorite prey of the Arab slave hunters, and the negro soldiers fully understand the radical wrong which they are now to have the opportunity of avenging. Physically, the negro troops are magnificent fellows, tall and square shouldered, with fine torsos, but a little thin in the legs, which does not prevent them from being excellent marchers.

Such are the two classes then of which the Egyptian army is composed, and the fact to be borne in mind is that the 9,000 troops which have advanced, about 1,000 are of known quality, and 5,000 of unknown. If Suakin were held by a couple of Indian or British regiments, which should be at once done, the Egyptians could probably put from three to four thousand more men into the field."

Terrific Hail Storm.

The most terrible hail storm ever experienced in that section caused a panic and created great havoc the other evening in the southeastern portion of Berkshire county, Mass., and that portion of Connecticut which is near the Massachusetts' state line. In the residence of Wm. Rugge, of Sandisfield, 103 panes of glass were broken and the floors of several rooms were white with hailstones larger than walnuts. Josiah Sage, 70 years old, of Sandisfield, was caught in the storm, and prostrated by hail, rendered unconscious and was picked up in that state an hour after the storm had ceased. He was removed to his home where he was found to be seriously injured. His face and head were badly cut and swollen. The storm came without warning and was so severe people became panic stricken.

A Remarkable Dog.

The King Charles Spaniel "Gillie" recently refused entry to the New York dog show by reason of its being under six months of age, has been sold by Dr. Schenck, of Boston to Prince Bismarck, Germany, for $1,000. The dog weighs only two pounds, and is considered by dog fanciers to be a remarkable animal. As Prince Bismarck recently lost by death his favorite hound, Dr. Schenck thinks the spaniel is to take its place. A. P. Gilman, of Worcester, raised the dog, which will be shown in Boston next week and shipped to Germany immediately afterwards.

DENTAL.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., SURgeon-Dentist, visits Indian Head on the second Friday and following Saturday of every month; Qu'Appelle, Leland Hotel, on the Wednesday and Thursday preceding.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

WM. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and Real Estate Agent.

MEDICAL.

DR. C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Qu'Appelle Station. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer, For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the PROGRESS Office, Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining. All work neatly and promptly executed. Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head. A. Currie, assistant manager of Indian Head branch.

S. H. COLLINS.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Next door to Creamer's drug store, Qu'Appelle.

E. H. ROBINSON, HOUSE, SIGN AND Carriage Painter. Graining, Glazing and Paperhanging. Kalsomining a specialty. All work promptly executed. Paint shop above R. C. Andross's livery stable, Indian Head.

—THE—

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price $1 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not so paid.

FRED'K BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

NOTHING CERTAIN IN POLITICS.

It would be just as well for the several Conservative associations in Eastern Assiniboia to wake up and get a move on. Several tactics are being employed by the Grit-cum-Patron party to falsify facts; among other things, they are bringing the Manitoba school question into play, when it is not really an actual issue. What are Mr. Laurier's opinions on the matter? Simply that the remedial bill did not go far enough in the interests of the Roman Catholic minority. How far will it go if such a catastrophe to the Dominion happened as his being granted a lease of power?

GOOD GRIT LOGIC.

Owing to the situation politically, and with apologies to the Edmonton Herald, we cannot do better than reproduce its leading article in the issue of April 25th, entitled, Good Grit Logic:

The desperate efforts of Grit politicians to persuade the Catholic votes that the best way to remedy a school bill passed by a Grit majority in Winnipeg is to give the Grits a majority at Ottawa, produce, as might be expected, some amusing instances of Grit logic. In one and the same sentence we are informed that Sir Charles Tupper tried to bulldoze the house into passing the bill, that he never really meant to pass it, was, in fact, only "going through the motions" as Tommy Atkins would express it, and that if it had passed it would not have been effective, and was purposely drafted so as to be of no use to those whom it pretended to help. What stronger proof any minister is expected to give of his desire that a measure should pass than Sir Charles gave with regard to the Remedial bill, it would pass the wit of man to imagine. He broke the record of continuous sittings of parliament by a session of 127 hours, out of which the Grits and McCarthyites, whose only desire, we are now told, was to secure a proper discussion of this bill, occupied more than half in debating two motions that the committee do now rise, if reading a newspaper report of the proceedings of the previous day from beginning to end and the whole Remedial bill section by section, can be called debating. Was it Sir Charles who, to state this Grit absurdity, was bullying the house into passing a measure which he was secretly anxious should not become law, or was it those who were avowedly opposed to the bill, who, by abusing the rules of the house, bullied Sir Charles into dropping it. Where the real antipathy, the real bulldozing, the real unwillingness to discuss the bill belonged was made clearly known during the progress of that dreary week. Finally, we are told that this extraordinary statesman who put a pressure on the Dominion house, unexampled, short of the closure in the history of parliaments, to carry a measure which he really did not want to see pass, knew that if it did pass it would be ineffective. It is of course useless for western Catholics to assure Ontario Grits that the bill was in their estimation acceptable and workable. The Grit Codlin is so great a friend to these deluded people that he knows better what they want then they do themselves. But the question still remains, if Sir Charles knew that the bill was ineffective, why was he secretly opposed to it and would have to be cleared up, even if the mystery of his bullying the house to pass a measure to which he was secretly opposed was solved.

For plain men the facts are too obvious to admit of any such sophistry. Sir Charles honestly thinks that the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have a grievance and he honestly did everything in his power to remedy it. Statements to the contrary are as inconsistent to the fact as they are illogical on examination. It is bad enough to advocate free trade and at the same time shriek for increased duty on butter, but the reasoning which makes a statesman strain every power of the constitution to pass a measure which is not only obnoxious to himself, but which he has purposely made useless, when used simply for the purpose of deceiving the public, is a fraud worthy even of an Independent Grit.

EDMONTON HERALD: "A strange animal was recently reported as having been killed near Whitewood, Assa. The Indians call it a 'buffalo hunter.' It measures eight feet two inches from the nose to the tip of its tail, and three feet four inches in height, with paws larger than a man's hand. An animal as large as that is entitled to a name." Perhaps its one of those new things called a Grit-cum-Patron!

In the present temper of the country and under the circumstances that give occasion to it, it is cause for regret that there is any thought of running Mr. Laurier and Mr. D'Alton McCarthy for Northwest constituencies. To do so will only inflame passions already exited, and rendered more acute those religious differences which all good citizens must deplore. If they can get seats in the east where they belong they have no business in the Northwest, and if they cannot they have no business in Parliament.—Free Press.

SIR Oliver Mowat certainly has lost none of his well known astuteness in holding on to the premiership until the result of the election is known, at the same time throwing all his influence and weight on Mr. Laurier's side. He cannot be very sanguine of the result.

ELECTORS will do well to remember that the Grits blocked the passing of several votes for the Northwest—exhibition arrears, chilled meat subsidy, creamery subsidies, etc.

Local and General

"Who first beholds the light of day,
In spring's sweet flowery month of May,
And wears an emerald all her life
Shall be a loved and happy wife."

—Mr. Jas. Hawkes, Balgonie, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. W. H. Bell returned from the coast on Monday morning.

—Sir Oliver Mowat announces his decision to enter the Federal election campaign.

—There will be Church of England service at Poplar Plains school house next Sunday at 3 p.m.

—Major McGibbon, Inspector of Indian agencies, was in town the greater part of last week.

—The Qu'Appelle creamery started the season's operations on Monday, with Mr. Broad in charge.

—Mr. W. Davidson has returned from a trip to the coast full of experiences, some of them of quite a thrilling nature.

—People living alone are said to be living in single blessedness, would it not be more appropriate to say, single distressedness.

—A meeting of the executive committee of the Qu'Appelle Anglican diocese took place at Qu'Appelle Station on Thursday last.

—Rev. W. M. Burton, B.A., Toronto, passed through to the Fort yesterday to supply the Presbyterian Mission field for the summer.

—A new store has been opened in town by Mr. and Miss Smith, lately of Wapella. A little judicious advertising would no doubt help them.

—Messrs. Eikington, Dillon, Haywood and Nixon, Fort Qu'Appelle, were in town on Tuesday, on their way to attend the convention at Broadview.

—Mr. Douglas, Independent candidate for East Assiniboia, was in town yesterday feeling the pulse of the electors. He seems pleased with the prospects.

—The opening day of the Qu'Appelle Lawn-Tennis club is fixed for Saturday afternoon, May 9th, and the club day for Wednesday in each week.

—Mr. W. W. McDonald, the late member for Eastern Assiniboia, was the choice of the Conservative convention, held at Broadview on Wednesday last.

—Mr. B. Harvey has moved into the house lately occupied by Mr. G. S. Davidson, who has removed to his own house lately occupied by Mr. R. Johnston, who has removed to the terrace.

—The Western Patrons' Sentinel in a recent issue says "one of the fruits of Patronism is that farmers are being taught to possess a degree of self-reliance and self-respect that was formerly unknown amongst them."

—Messrs. Scott & Johnston on Wednesday week shipped one car of fat cattle from Qu'Appelle and four from Wolseley on the same day. Mr. Speirs shipped four cars from Qu'Appelle.

—P. E. Butchart, of Brandon, agent for the North American Life association, Toronto, was in town this week. Mr. Butchart says he is much pleased with the business done in Qu'Appelle and vicinity.

—Hon. Justice Richardson, John Secord, Q.C., and Sheriff Benson, Regina, arrived in town on Monday night, proceeding to Fort Qu'Appelle on Tuesday morning for the purpose of holding court there.

—Word was received on Tuesday at N.W. M.P. headquarters of the dissappearance and supposed drowning of Const. Kearns (of the Estevan post) in Short Creek near Wood End. At latest report the body had not been recovered.

—Arthur Vigar, of Park, near Whitewood Assa., was the first to break ground with the ducks, says the Northwestern Sportsman, of April 30. He shot five, and a wild goose without wasting a charge—not bad for a lad in his 'teens.

—A football match was played a short time ago between two clubs representing Edgeley and Vernon. We have been unable to obtain any reliable account of it, but we understand that the following was the result, Edgeley, 1; Vernon, 0.

—Some of the young men among the Indians near town are greatly taken up with that great civilizing game—football—and show remarkable aptness for the game. There is some talk of organizing a club composed of Indians with a white coach.

—There is more joy in a printing office over one sinner who pays in advance and curses the editor on every occasion, than over ninety and nine who borrow the paper and sing its praises without contributing one cent to keep the editor out of the poor house.—Ex.

—Stovel's Pocket Directory for May is to hand on time, containing all official changes up-to-date in railway and steamship time tables, stage routes, etc. Several new features are in this month's, among which we notice lacrosse, bicycle, cricket, gun, golf, tennis, canoe and football clubs and schedule.

—Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald will arrive in Winnipeg today. A demonstration is being arranged for their reception. The provincial Conservative convention will be held on the following day and conclude with a mass meeting at which the premier is expected to announce the policy of the government.

—Waghorn's Guide, ever to the front, publishes with its May issue a map of the Dominion electoral divisions, the new official Northern Pacific time card, new C.P.R. and Beatty line lake sailings and connections, ocean sailings, summer rates, etc. All existing post offices and locations and mail stage services, guaranteed to be the most reliable and complete list ever published, new county court sittings, school districts in N.W.T., veterinary surgeons, guide to municipalities and parish lots, etc., with map, complete time cards and business tables, diary, almanac, weather tables, etc.

—Contrary to report, the estimate of $12,000 to pay North-West Exhibition debts, was not passed. The parties thus prohibited for some months longer from receiving this money so justly due, will by bitter experience feel the effect of another piece of short-sightedness on the part of the Liberals in the House, who blocked the item. Bear this in mind.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent it."

The Prince Albert Advocate prints the following in its issue of April 21: "Not since the days of Coal Oil Johnny has the world seen so reckless a profligate as the late Max Lebaudy, known as the "millionaire private soldier," who recently died in Paris from dissipation and exhaustion following an attack of typhoid fever. About a year and a half ago Lebaudy came into a fortune of about $7,500,000, and promptly started in to squander it. He had used up nearly $3,000,000 when he died. The government forced him to discharge his year of military service in spite of his wealth, but he died before six months were up, four of them having been spent in the hospital. The claim of his friends that he was killed by the government, his constitution being unable to stand the severe military work, is a ridiculous one; the only leave of absence he was allowed he spent in reckless dissipation." It is somewhat difficult to see where the claim of the wretched man's friends "is a ridiculous one." When a man's health has been shattered by continuous dissipation—as it was, it appears, in the case of the misguided Lebaudy—a sudden call to strict military service would be much more likely to accelerate death than prolong life. What do you say, doctor?

* * *

A chemical discovery of enormous public interest has just been made by a London analyst, who has already secured the assistance of the British government for a practical test of its charms. This is no less than a direct solvent for cotton, which is itself volatile, and leaves behind it nothing but pure cotton cellulose—that is to say, cotton fibre reduced to an amorphous pulp. This substance differs radically from nitrocellulose, the highly inflammable and odorous compound which in one of its forms becomes gun cotton and in another vegetable ivory. The possible uses of the new material are innumerable. It has already been experimentally moulded into buttons and billiard balls, being less than half the price of celluloid xylonite, while the fact that it is incombustible will enable it to be adopted for many domestic uses for which the camphorated material is unsuited."

* * *

For many years the popular feeling in London, England, has been to open the museums to the public on Sunday. Three weeks ago the long pent up public feeling was gratified, and the hitherto rigidly closed doors were thrown open, to the infinite delight of the inflocking crowds, comprising about 11,000 persons, for the most part from that vast army of workers who are strangers to relaxations from continuous toil except on the seventh day. There are many, doubtless, who will raise their hands in horror—"pious horror," some might say, at this—to them, desecration of the Sabbath. To such I would ask, with all respect, which savors least of desecration, passing a Sunday afternoon in contemplating the very finest works of the best masters? or sitting at home reading questionable literature? or hanging about the streets? or, to put it mildly, passing the time in some worse way than profitless manner? The answer is obvious. The opening of the museums on Sunday will prove a national benefit, and will result—time will show—in doing a vast, nay an incalculable amount of good, both morally and physically, to the teeming hard working thousands of London whose opportunities for rational recreation during their six days work—and work performed, in the majority of cases, in pent up places perilous to health—are scant in the extreme.

Football.

On Saturday afternoon last a mixture of the Qu'Appelle second eleven and school boys drove out to Edgeley to give the Edgeley school "boys" a friendly game. The game was arranged to commence at 5 o'clock, but the Qu'Appelle boys arrived on the ground about half past four, and when five o'clock arrived there was not an Edgeleyite in sight, and the boys lounged around on the prairie until about seven o'clock, when the teams lined up, the last of the Edgeley team having by that time arrived. Play was then commenced, and when time was called the Edgeley "Bulldogs" had succeeded in "bulldogging" two goals, the way in which the goals were scored being very characteristic of that animal. The return match will be played in Qu'Appelle on May 25th, when the town boys hope to give a different account of themselves

Liberal-Conservative Convention.

There was an excellent attendance at the convention of the central Liberal-Conservative association of Eastern Assiniboia, held at Broadview, on Wednesday, the 30th April. No less than 317 delegates were represented. There were three names proposed, namely, W. W. McDonald, Capt. Price, and W. Beckton. The first ballot decided the matter. The following was the result, W. W. McDonald, proposed by J. H. MacCaul, seconded by T. G. Lyons, 174. Capt. Price, proposed by W. McCurdy, seconded by Dr. Keown, 31. W. Beckton, proposed by C. Troyer, seconded by J. Williams, 12.

The Supreme Court.

A term of the regular sitting of the Supreme Court was held at Fort Qu'Appelle on Tuesday, 5th May. The only case was that of the Queen vs. Larocque, who was charged with stealing a heifer from Mrs. Mathias Dejarlais. J. Secord, Q.C., of Regina, appeared for the prosecution; Wm. Smith, advocate, Qu'Appelle Station, for the defendant. Defendant acquitted.

Neil Burton.

Neil Burton, the celebrated impersonator, assisted by Mrs. Spicer, well and favorably known to Qu'Appelleites, appeared in the town hall on Monday night before a small but appreciative audience, and fully sustained his reputation, more particularly as an elocutionist. Mrs. Spicer also did not disappoint her audience. Altogether, Mr. Burton is well worth patronage.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN DEAD.

Toronto May 3.—Hon. Timothy W. Anglin, speaker of the house of commons from 1873 to 1878, who has been ill for several weeks past but better the last few days and out driving yesterday, died very suddenly this afternoon. Deceased was born in 1822. From 1883 to 1888 he was editorial writer on the Globe, and was a prominent member of the Catholic church. A few months ago he was appointed by the Ontario government to the position of clerk of the Surrogate court at Osgoode hall.

NOTICE.

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. W. H. Bell to force collection on all accounts, mortgages, notes, etc., which are past due and have not been arranged for, unless settled by, cash or approved security on or before the 25th inst. This notice is final.

WM. SMITH.

Qu'Appelle Station, May 7. 30-32

By-Law No. 230, of 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to make and establish a by-law for the government and good order of the Town of Qu'Appelle in the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Corporation of the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle, under and by virtue of the Municipal Ordinance, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

1. Unless otherwise declared or indicated by the context, wherever any of the following words occur in this by-law, the meanings hereinafter expressed shall attach to the same, namely:

(a) "Nuisance" shall mean any dirt, filth, rubbish, carcasses of animals, foul water, refuse or any other matter, substance or thing dangerous to public health or safety or to private property.

(b) "Inspector" shall mean the Inspector of Fire, Health and Safety appointed by the council of the said municipality.

(c) "Animal" shall mean any horse, mule, jack, cattle, sheep, goat, pig or domesticated fowl.

2. The provisions of this by-law shall apply to that portion of the townsite of Qu'Appelle in the said municipality bounded on the north by Seventh Avenue, on the south by Twelfth Avenue, on the east by Albany Street and on the west by Chatham Street, and to said streets and avenues comprising such boundaries, as shown upon the map or plan of said townsite made by L. A. Hamilton, D.L.S., dated the 6th day of February, 1883, and registered in the land titles office for the Assiniboia Land Registration district and to no other part of the said municipality.

3. No person shall throw or place any nuisance upon any street, road, lane or highway, or vacant lands within said limits, and any person so doing shall abate or remove the same within forty-eight hours after receiving from the Inspector notice so to do, and if the same be not abated or removed upon such notice, the Inspector may abate or remove or cause such nuisance to be abated or removed at the expense of the person committing such nuisance.

4. No person shall suffer or permit any nuisance to be or remain upon the lands or premises occupied by him or upon lands or premises owned by him in case the same are unoccupied, and such occupant or owner, as the case may be, shall remove or abate such nuisance within twenty-four hours after receiving from the Inspector notice so to do, and if such nuisance be not so abated or removed the Inspector may abate or remove, or cause the same to be abated or removed at the expense of such owner or occupant, as the case may be.

5. All manure or stable refuse shall be removed from all stables or premises at least twice in each year, or at any time within forty-eight hours after notice by the Inspector to the person occupying such stables or premises, and if such manure or refuse be not removed in accordance with such notice, the Inspector may remove, or cause the same to be removed, at the expense of the person offending.

6. No person shall keep any swine within said limits except in pens, sties or other enclosures situate at least seventy feet from any dwelling house and all such pens, sties or enclosures, shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean, and if the same shall prove a nuisance to any person residing within said limits, the Inspector shall, upon complaint of such person, notify the person keeping such swine to abate such nuisance and in default of his so doing within forty-eight hours after receiving such notice, the Inspector may abate, or cause the same to be abated, in such manner as may be necessary, either by pulling down such enclosure, pen or sty, or otherwise, at the expense of the person offending.

7. No person shall erect any privy within thirty feet of any well in use, and all privies within said limits shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at least twice in each year, and if any such privy shall prove a nuisance to any person residing within said limits, the Inspector shall, upon complaint of such person, notify the occupant of the premises whereon such privy is situate, to clean and disinfect the same, and in default of his so doing within forty-eight hours after receiving such notice, the Inspector may cause the same to be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of such occupant. If the premises whereon such privy is situate are unoccupied, the said Inspector may, upon complaint as hereinbefore specified, abate such nuisance at the expense of the owner thereof, without any notice to such owner.

8. Wherever any nuisance is by this by-law directed or required to be removed from any lands or premises, the same shall be so removed and deposited at the public nuisance ground and no other place, and whenever any nuisance is abated by the Inspector on default of abatement thereof by the person who ought to have abated the same, the council of said municipality may proceed to levy the cost of such abatement by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person in default or proceed by action to recover the same, and in case of nonpayment thereof after such action or distress, the same may be assessed against the property and recovered in like manner as other municipal rates.

9. No person shall, within said limits, erect any slaughter house within five hundred feet of any dwelling house or place of business, and no person shall slaughter any cattle, sheep or swine, or dress any carcasses thereof within said limits, except in a slaughter house. All slaughter houses shall be kept thoroughly clean and free from all offal or refuse, and if any such slaughter house shall prove a nuisance to any person residing within said limits, the Inspector shall, on complaint of such person, notify the occupant of such slaughter house to clean and properly disinfect the same, and in default of his so doing within forty-eight hours after receiving such notice, the Inspector may clean and disinfect, or cause the same to be cleaned and disinfected at the expense of such occupant. And when any such slaughter house shall prove a nuisance and such nuisance cannot be abated otherwise than by tearing down such building, the Inspector shall notify the owner thereof to tear down the same and clean and disinfect the premises whereon such slaughter house was situate, and in default of his so doing within forty-eight hours after receiving such notice, the Inspector may cause the same to be torn down and may take all other steps which may be necessary to render such slaughter house and the premises whereon the same was situate clean and unobnoxious and free from foul odors, and generally do all things necessary to abate such nuisances.

10. No person shall place any carts, wagons, sleighs, agricultural implements, firewood or other obstruction of any kind whatsoever (except when they are about to remove the same immediately) upon any street, lane, highway or sidewalk within said limits, nor shall any wagon, sleigh, or cart or other conveyance, or any horse or other animal travel or be driven on any sidewalk except so far as may be necessary to load or unload any merchandise or material. Provided always, that persons about to build or repair any house or building shall be permitted to occupy the space of the street to which the front of their property extends, and in breadth one-fourth of the width of the street for the deposit of building material. Such building material shall be properly piled, and such occupation of the street shall only extend for a term not exceeding twelve months, and upon completion of the building the person so occupying the street shall forthwith remove all debris and other matter deposited by him from the street, and he shall at all times during the continuance of said erection keep six feet of sidewalk clear along his said lot wherever the same is so occupied by him, and if said sidewalk is damaged by such material or erection, the owner of such building shall forthwith repair the same at his own expense.

11. No person shall make any open fire in any public street, lane or thoroughfare within one hundred feet of any house or other building, nor on any private property within thirty feet of any house or other building.

12. No person shall, upon any street, lane, or highway, break or attempt to break, tame or subdue any wild or unbroken horse.

13. No person shall race with, or drive or ride furiously any horse, upon any street, lane, road or highway within said limits.

14. No person shall, within said limits, cover or try any mare with any stallion, or handle or assist in handling any mare or stallion for such purpose, except in some enclosure properly and sufficiently protected from public view.

15. No person or persons shall, upon any street, lane or highway within said limits, play or engage in football, baseball or any other game.

16. No animal shall be permitted to run at large within said limits, at any time, and any person finding any animals so running at large may capture and impound the same in the public pound, in the said town of Qu'Appelle, whether such animal shall be doing damage or not.

17. The owner or person in charge of any property, or the owner or occupant of any lands or premises may distrain all animals doing damage to such property, or upon such lands or premises at any time, and may impound the same in the public pound in the said Town of Qu'Appelle.

18. Whenever any animals are impounded under the provisions of this by-law, the like proceedings shall be had and taken in reference to the same as under the provisions of By-law No 229, of 1896, so far as the said provisions may be applicable and the duties and liabilities of the poundkeeper, appraiser, distrainor, clerk, treasurer, and all other persons upon whom any duty or obligation devolves and the fees, charges and expenses to be paid or allowed in respect of such impounding and sale shall be those stated in the said by-law.

19. It shall be the duty of the Inspector from time to time, and at least twice in each year, to visit and inspect all premises within the limits hereinbefore prescribed, to give all notices and warnings required by this by-law and generally to see to the enforcement of its provisions, and for such purpose the said Inspector shall have full and free right of entry and access at all reasonable times to all lands and premises within said limits.

20. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law, shall, upon summary conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay at the discretion of the justice or justices before whom such person shall have been convicted, a fine not exceeding the sum of $20 for each offence, together with costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof forthwith it shall and may be lawful for the convicting justice or justices to issue a warrant under his or their hand and seal to levy the said fine and costs, or costs only, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, and in case of no sufficient distress to satisfy said penalty and costs, the justice or justices so convicting may commit such offender or offenders to the common gaol at the town of Regina for any period not exceeding thirty days, unless such fine and costs be sooner paid.

21. The owner of any animal or animals seized or distrained under the provisions of this by-law, or any other person who unlawfully takes such animals after being distrained out of the possession or custody of the person making such distress or of the poundkeeper or any other person in whose custody or possession the same shall lawfully be, shall be liable, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding the sum of $40, together with costs of prosecution, and, in the discretion of such justice, to pay to the distrainor double the amount of damages certified by the appraiser, and in default of payment of such fine, damages and costs, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so convicted, and in default of sufficient distress to satisfy such penalties and costs, the justice so convicting may commit such person or persons so convicted to the common gaol at the town of Regina for any term not exceeding thirty days.

22. By-laws Nos. 30, 41, 44, 56 and 187 are hereby repealed.

First, second and third reading of by-law on Thursday, 23rd day of April, A.D., 1896.

J. DOOLITTLE,
Clerk.

WILLIAM HENLEY,
Reeve.



YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT ON TRAINS BOOKSTORES 5c

THE FAMOUS
Dominion Pants Co.

SUITS
FROM
$11
TO ORDER.
AGENT:
R. E. SMITH
Qu'Appelle Station
1000 Samples to select from.
HEAD OFFICE:
364, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

BATEMAN & BRETHAUER,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
CLEANING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.
Prices Right. Give Us a Call.
Newest and Most Fashionable Samples to Select From.
QU'APPELLE STATION, - - ASSA.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

FERRY'S SEEDS
Ask for them—get them, plant them. They are the standard seeds everywhere; sown by the largest planters in the world. Whether you plant 50 square feet of ground or 50 acres, you should have Ferry's Seed Annual for '96. The most valuable book for farmers and gardeners ever given away. Mailed free.
D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY TO WPG., MAN. & N.WEST 50c yly